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EDITORIAL NOTICE

Assoc. Mem., Am. Ext. Mfrs. Assn.

WE invite correspondence and special articles upon subjects of
interest to all engaged in the manufacture and sale of Perfumes,
Soaps, Toilet Articles, Flavoring Extracts, etc. THE AMERICAN
PERFUMER AND ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW is the OPEN FORUM for
each and all in the Trade.

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AMERICAN EXTRACT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.—
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THE PERFUMERS' CONVENTION.

The PERFUMERS are to meet again next month, as has
already been announced in our columns. The special ap-
peal for a full attendance of the members is printed else-
where in this issue, and, devoted as we are to the in-
terests of the PERFUMERS American, we wish to add
our word to that of the officers of the Association. Look-
ing backward only a twelvemonth, we are filled with the
inspiration of that last great meeting, when so much was
presented in papers and reports that it was proved once for
all that the Association is a necessary and powerful or-
ganization, that still has much to do for the common good.

Any one who attended the last meeting was forced to
admit that he profited tremendously from the interchange
of thought at that meeting. He heard a number of papers
on all sides of the matters which interested him, and
went away with a deeper sense of the value of this
personal contact, possible only through such meetings. He
felt as if he had learned, not only much of how the
products with which he is concerned are produced and
sold, but also how the new laws apply to his business,
and how business principles may be applied better and
more truly to his affairs.

The discussions had set every one thinking, and the
refreshment that flows from new ideas penetrated even
the most lethargic.

We do not wish to anticipate the intellectual and social
feast which this next Convention has in store for all who
attend, but if we are to judge from the past it is but
fair to augur the greatest and broadest results from the
coming meeting. There will be papers on interesting and
practical subjects. There will be reports from standing
committees, of great value to every member. To cite
but one of these, and by no means the least important,
that on TRADE NAMES; we are aware that this Committee
has done some very valuable work, and that its report
will present a final and definite list of all Trade Names,
up to date, a document that is worth thousands of dol-
lars to every member of the Association, as it will show

him precisely what names are in use and what is still open to him.

There are other reports of active Committees, no less valuable in their way, and each should be utilized by every member who desires to secure the largest results from his membership in the Association.

It is a mistake to suppose that any member secures the full benefits of the Association by only paying his dues and reading published reports of the meetings. The greatest benefits are obtained by those who attend the meetings, take part in the lively discussions, meet other men in the line, and both consciously and unconsciously feel the fellowship of real association.

A special opportunity for this personal contact in an informal way is offered through the President's reception set for the first evening of the meeting, and every one who can should arrange to be present for the very first as well as the last day. We trust that this meeting will be the best attended on record and that it will be even richer in results than the last Convention.

HOW ABOUT COST?

We have been watching the course of crops and markets at the sources of supply of Perfumers' materials in France for some years past, and one feature is especially notable. From year to year the price of flowers is advancing, as the demand increases, and the price of labor, of coal and of living, etc., rise in Grasse and Cannes. Notwithstanding the sharp competition between the producers of these materials, and the efforts of purchasers to buy goods as cheaply as possible, some advances on special products have been forced upon the French manufacturers; yet as a whole the prices of the staple materials for several years past have not been as great as conditions warranted. The question is how long, or how can this continue? Will the manufacturer of Perfumers' materials be satisfied to see his profits reduced to the vanishing point, or will he help himself by utilizing cheap substitutes, reinforcing synthetically, or other devices by which profits may still be preserved? Or will the consumers of these materials prefer to pay higher prices for unexceptionable goods, goods upon which they can rely as fully up to the standard of quality? We are of the opinion that the best American Perfumers will not hesitate as to their alternative, as they are wise enough to appreciate the best products are worth an honest price, while cheap goods are dear at any price—because they represent fraud and not real value.

THE USE OF FLOWER CONCRETES.

It is surprising that although the so-called Flower Concrete Essences have been used for some years past, their

proper use and valuable application are so little understood by quite a number of Perfumers. More than one manufacturer, after listening to some eloquent salesman, who knows more about trying to sell a bill than he does of the use of Perfume materials, has tried to use these Concretes instead of Pomade-washes, and often with disastrous results. Then he blames the Concretes, whereas he himself is at fault. Concretes are not intended as substitutes for Pomades, although at first suggested to be so used. The Pomade-wash always has been, continues to be and probably will continue to be, the proper base for good Perfumes. The lazy or ignorant Perfumer (usually an employee) who does not wish to take the pains or time to wash Pomades and mature the washes, need never expect to make a really fine Perfume Extract, but the Flower Concrete is a very valuable product when properly used in the manufacture of goods of the high quality. The Concretes can be used to great advantage in conjunction with Pomade-washes, but not as a substitute for them. The salesman who represents that these concretes will give results when used alone knows nothing about the manufacture of Perfumery of quality.

The value of the Concrete lies in the characteristic odorous quality which it contributes to the finished product when used judiciously, and together with Pomade-washes. A smaller quantity of the wash is needed and better results are obtained than by using washes alone. The manufacturer approaches most nearly the real character and odor of the flower itself by the use of Flower Concretes in conjunction with Pomade-washes and the other necessary ingredients.

Use Flower Concretes, but do not abuse them by expecting the impossible from these valuable products—most valuable when used with taste and good judgment.

THE WEEKLY DAY OF REST AND THE PRODUCERS OF FLOWERS FOR PERFUMERY.

At the general meeting of the Society of Agriculture and Horticulture of Cannes, held Sunday, February 16th the Hon. M. Giraud, whose devotion to the agricultural interests of the Grasse region is well known, presented the following address, adopted as the sense of the body unanimously after discussion:

"The Chamber of Deputies has taken up the matter of the amendment of the law of July 13, 1906, relating to the weekly day of rest, trying the better to adapt it to the needs of various laborers.

"The weekly day of rest strictly enforced in the industry of perfumery would not only work a considerable hardship upon the perfumers, but would also operate most disastrously for the farmers who cultivate flowers for perfumery. Of these there are many in this district. The larger part of their crops, and especially the most im-

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portant (orange-flowers, roses, jasmin, tuberose), can be successful only if the blossoms are gathered every single day. Those blossoms which open on the legal day of rest, and are not gathered, are unfit for use on the following day, but they must be gathered and thrown away nevertheless. Hence, there is a double loss, that of one-seventh of the crop, and the cost of gathering is increased one-seventh.

"Thanks to the keen solicitude of the Prefect and to the kindness of the Inspector of Labor, Perfumery has secured special exceptions to the law hitherto, thus saving to the farmers the considerable losses which would have resulted from a strict enforcement of the law. There was room for hoping that the Commission of the Chamber of Deputies, charged with studying the modifications of the law of the weekly day of rest, petitioned by the Syndicate of Perfumers, inspired by the local authorities, in the best position to understand the needs and conditions of the Perfumers, and profiting by the modifications of this law, advising that this law should be suspended during the time of the gathering of those flowers which should be plucked daily, would except the Perfumers.

"It seems that the Commission has not given due consideration to the demands of the Syndicate of Perfumers, and that the law of the weekly day of rest is to be imposed rigorously even among Perfumers.

"The prospect then is of great losses for the growers of flowers, for Perfumers, and for their workmen. The last have just addressed a special petition on this subject to the Minister of Labor. In their turn, the Producers who are even worse hurt by this exclusion, should raise their voices for the defense of their interests, which have at least the same right to be considered as a number of other industries.

"The Agricultural Societies, the Agricultural Syndicates, which represent agricultural interests, should make every effort to bring to the ears of the legislators the complaints of the workmen.

"This is the reason that it is proposed at this meeting to take a vote and address to the Minister of Labor a strong protest against the decision of the Commission, mentioned before, and to petition this Minister that the Perfumery industry, which employs the products of the labor of our farmers, should be included among those industries excepted under the law.

"At the same time this petition should be addressed to the Deputies and Senators of this Department so that they may add their efforts for obtaining justice for the most deeply interested class of their electors."

As additional incentive to the members to attend the meeting, we are permitted to give something of the programme arranged by the Entertainment Committee. On the evening of Tuesday, April 21, there will be a general reception at the Hotel Astor. On Wednesday evening, the usual theatre party will be held, the play being "The Girl Behind the Counter," Lew Fields' success of the season, to be followed by a supper at Martin's. On Thursday evening, the banquet and vaudeville at the Hotel Astor will round out the social side of the meeting.



CHARLES D. HESS.

Mr. Charles D. Hess was born in Wayland, Steuben Co., New York, May 21, 1844, going to Rochester some thirty years ago to enter the employ of his brother, the late Solomon F. Hess.

After years of successful operation in the manufacture of Perfumes, Toilet Articles and Theatrical Make-Up, the HESS COMPANY was incorporated in 1899 with Mr. Chas. D. Hess as President.

Originating the business, as he did, Mr. Hess had devoted his entire time and attention to the business, guiding it to ever-increasing success.

Mr. Hess considered the broad interests of the Perfume business, and did his utmost to dignify and advance the manufacture of American Perfumery and allied products. As an active member of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association he will be missed from the councils of that organization. Mr. Hess was a member of the Quinby Post, G. A. R., of Rochester, and of the 18th Independent Battery, N. Y. V.

As a man of sterling worth and genial presence he will be regretted by a wide circle of friends.

Mr. Hess died at his late residence in Rochester, February 20th, in his 64th year, after suffering many years from heart trouble and neuralgia.

He leaves a wife, Mrs. Adele Hess, formerly of Elmira.

ESSENTIAL OIL OF ARTEMISIA CINA.

According to Schindelmeiser (*Apoth. Zeit.* through *Pharm. Journ.*) the essential oil of artemisia cina contains inactive pinene, cineol, terpinene, and terpineol, both free and probably as ester. Terpineol has only been recorded once before as a constituent of the oil of a composite, Power, and later Hunkel, having found it in the oil of *erigeron canadense*.

JOSEPH T. O'CONNOR Co., New York; manufacture cosmetics and toilet articles; capital, \$25,000. Incorporators: Joseph T. O'Connor, No. 211 10th Avenue, New York; Augustus B. Carrington, Alfred M. Bailey, New York.

VANILLA AND LEMON.

EXTRACTS FROM TWO PAPERS READ AT THE PITTSBURG MEETING OF THE AMERICAN EXTRACT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, FEBRUARY, 1908, BY DR. SAMUEL H. BAER.

SCIENTIFIC SOPHISTRY.

Below we reproduce various portions of two papers (one on Vanilla and the other on Lemon Oil) read by Dr. Baer, of St. Louis, before the recent gathering of a dozen (mainly local) Extract Manufacturers in Pittsburg, constituting a regular meeting of the American Extract Manufacturers' Association. Under this name, and intelligent management, scientific co-operation might be readily accomplishing desired changes in the Federal Standards, and determining valuable data for its members.

The various sophistries in the two papers necessitating these few remarks we have reproduced in italics, and if the criticisms below seem somewhat disjointed, it is because the points at issue do not warrant much rhetoric.

Dr. Baer is one of those few who regard the vanillin of the vanilla "bean" as the only important flavoring principle, and points out that the least vanillin is found in South American (in reality a transplanted Mexican), and we will also add Mexican beans, and the most in the Java beans. Yet, in spite of the fact that American manufacturers are able to get the best of any kind of raw material, he naively remarks that it is strange that we use practically no Java beans. Perhaps all manufacturers do not depend on vanillin for the excellence of an extract, especially as the use of that interesting synthetic (which Dr. Baer strongly defends) would be a violation of the scientific meaning of the word extract, and the production of an imitation product, which should be sold under its true label.

Dr. Baer also overlooks the Federal Standard definition of the vanilla beans as the "dried *cured* fruit," when he pictures the Bureau of Chemistry as objecting to the fermentation or "sweating" process of vanillin formation. He also forgets that the only standard for vanilla extract that is called for is the original ten parts of beans which the drug trade, with whom the food trade is competing, must use in their extract of vanilla. To be sure when weak alcohol (and perhaps a little scientifically adjusted vanillin) is used the present official analytical methods do not show whether ten parts of beans have been used or not, but surely Dr. Baer or any manufacturer should not object to that. He forgets that the vanilla testing methods are for general analytical purposes also, and being provisional as yet, are not complete nor are they followed in a blind routine way by food inspection chemists. If sugar is allowed in extract, he argues that sugar color (an entirely different substance as he knows) should be allowed. This is the rankest sophistry, especially as there are several legitimate arguments for the use of harmless colors, even in pure products. Finally he evidently believes that if the entire American public do not understand what the use of synthetic vanillin signifies it should not be required to be stated on the label.

Regarding lemon oil and extracts, Dr. Baer is seemingly unaware that the oils as they come from abroad are carefully inspected by capable government analysts and if an adulterated oil has been recently received in St. Louis, it is due to adulterants added by the importer, in all probability. Regarding the minimum of five per cent. oil required in an extract, he again overlooks the fact that the drug trade, with whom the product originated, are compelled to use that amount of oil. Why should the food trade, their competitors, be especially favored with a four, three or two per cent. standard, when a fine substitute in the form of terpeneless lemon extract has been provided for in the Federal food standards?

Regarding analytical methods he is unaware that the polarization method and precipitation method of estimating lemon oil in an extract, agree very closely in straight extracts, and if sugar or other optically active substances are present, that they are detected in the solid residue, or by the constants of the precipitated oil. As to Chase's citral method, it will perhaps work on lemon oil; but for trade extracts, particularly terpeneless extracts, it is frequently worthless, but for different reasons, principally, than Dr. Baer gives. We need a reliable method for determining citral in extracts as we need many desirable things in food inspection work, but wholesale doses of scientific sophistry from the few trade chemical experts informed on food inspection facts, are not needed nor do they command much respect in scientific circles.

The vanilla bean, known botanically as *Vanilla planifolia*, is a fleshy, dark-green perennial, climbing plant, with a long, smooth, dark-green stem, much branched and supplied with aerial roots, which fasten themselves into the ground, and depends for its support either upon trees or other wooden framework. While in a good many cases they seem to gain their nourishment from the trees themselves, they really take it from the ground in which their aerial roots fix themselves; the leaves are dark green, are alternate, oval, fleshy and veinless. The flowers are greenish yellow, are two inches in diameter and are arranged in clusters of eight or ten. The fruit is a slender pod, seven or eight inches long, filled with an oily mass containing numerous small, black, tiny seeds. As you all well know, the plant is grown in various parts of the tropical regions. Those grown in Mexico are known as Mexican vanilla beans, and of these Mexican beans, about 80 per cent. come into the United States. Then, they are grown in the Mauritius Islands, and the product, for the most part, goes to England; while France draws its beans from Tahiti, and they are known as Tahiti beans, or from Réunion or Madagascar, and then known as Bourbon beans; while Holland gets its beans from Java, then known as Java beans.

Besides these beans mentioned, there are also grown and come into this country the South American beans and the Samara beans, from the South Sea Islands; the Samara, South American and Tahiti beans are in reality transplanted Mexican beans, but, as you all well know,

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differ in appearance and flavor from the original Mexican bean, due, of course, to climatic and soil conditions.

The Mauritius beans are really inferior Bourbon beans.

The beans which come into this country for commerce are principally Mexican, South American, and then Bourbon, Tahiti and Samara, in the order mentioned. There are practically no Java beans coming into this market, which is rather curious, for they contain a very much higher per cent. of vanillin for flavoring purposes than any other bean mentioned.

In all these beans the one ingredient which is principally responsible for their flavor is vanillin, which varies from one per cent. in the South American bean to three per cent. in the Java bean.

Of course, you well know that the beans, as they are first taken from the trees, have absolutely no aroma of vanilla, and if we were to follow the idea of the department of agriculture, I suppose we ought not to use the artificial method to develop the aroma of the bean.

In expatiating upon the method of curing the beans, it is advisable to go into the method used in Mexico, as the United States imports more Mexican beans than any other.

In Mexico the plant flourishes on the eastern coast of the state of Vera Cruz. It begins to bear fruit about three years after planting and continues to bear annually for about thirty years.

Most of the vanilla beans of commerce grow wild in the forest, though some of them are cultivated, and that is a very simple process. A slip of the stem cut from the vanilla plant and planted near the trunk of a tree, attached to the tree by means of cord, immediately takes root in the bark of the tree, and, reaching the ground, fixes itself in the soil. The fruit is ready for collection at the end of March, and the collection generally continues for three months. The pods are collected before they are quite dry, and they are generally wrapped in blankets and there-in dried in the sun, until they assume a dark-brown color; in this sweating process, so called, there is a certain amount of oil which oozes out of the bean, and after they have assumed a brown color, the natives with their fingers smooth the oil evenly over the bean, and pack them in bundles and ship them to this country.

A certain skill is necessary in the sweating process, so as to get the maximum amount of vanillin formed, and also there is an art in the smoothing process so as not to break the bean and keep the vanillin in the center instead of crystallizing on the outside.

I suppose if any of us manufacturers were, in view of our specific knowledge of the sweating process, to get a vanilla extract which contains more of vanillin than a few of the beans which come to the attention of our friends, the chemists of the department of agriculture, we would be immediately accused of adding vanillin, the synthetic product.

Here, again, you will see how it is possible for a so-called pure-food law chemist to restrict improvements that the honest manufacturer would choose to make.

As I have mentioned, there are seven different kinds of beans which can be used in the manufacture of vanilla extract, all of which vary in the quantity of vanillin and other aromatic resins, mucilaginous substances, with the nature of the soil in which they are grown as well as climatic conditions; and, again, are dependent upon the nature of the sweating and smoothing process, and I might further add, with the aging of the bean before using. Still, the department of agriculture wants to fix the standard of vanilla extract. Can any of you who are familiar with all these beans formulate a standard that will cover all cases? Can the chemists of the department of agriculture, who know nothing at all of the extract of vanilla manufacture, do it?

In the discussion of vanilla extract it is right that I should say a few words about vanillin, which is the principle flavoring ingredient of the cured vanilla bean. True,

there are a few other resins in all vanilla beans and other ingredients which give to the vanilla bean a resulting flavor which is a trifle more pleasing than the flavor of vanillin itself, but vanillin is the principal flavoring ingredient, therefore I would like to say a few words regarding it.

** * * * **
Do you consider it adulteration of impure water when you add distilled water to it? I do not think that any jury in the United States would so consider it. Is it adulteration, then, in adding vanillin to vanilla extract, even if you do not state it on the label?

Do you think the American public could be educated sufficiently to understand all this? And if they cannot be educated up to this point, do you think it essential to mention on the label something which they do not understand?

I do not think it was the intention of our congress when they passed that law that any such restrictions as are made in the case of labeling vanilla extract should be required. The object of the law was to prevent putting on the market any article and calling it by a name which concealed inferiority, and vanillin is far purer than vanilla extract. We cannot see that any inferiority is occasioned by putting it in the vanilla extract. Of course, the answer would be from the department of agriculture, Why not state it on the label?

Does a physician who has studied for years, in order to gain competence and knowledge in his line, have to impart everything he gives to cure diseases? Is it right, then, that a chemist who has made a careful study of the manufacture of certain products shall be compelled, by a statement upon the label, to give away for nothing that which has cost him so much in money and in talent? Moreover, the consumer does not care if he reads it, but some all-wise person reads it and thinks that he can start in the same line of business and, with his little knowledge, he goes into the extract business; he does not do himself any good, you may be sure, because he does not last long, but he does harm to the other manufacturers and places the extract manufacturers on a lower level than where they rightly belong. All this tends to stifle progress and keep manufacturers from the development of new things which would most certainly be a benefit to mankind. As I mentioned before, the lawmakers of our country did not intend this to be the case, but when you have the law enforced by a few individuals who, from the very limitations of mankind, cannot know it all, even though they presume to, you can see for yourself what the result will be. Other administrators of the pure food law in Washington, knowing all this, and acknowledging that they do not know themselves what they mean by the standards they put out, go ahead and make use of certain methods of analysis, which they publish in Bulletin 107 of the Association of Agricultural Chemists. Such an administration of the law by incompetent men only breeds socialism and anarchism or a general disregard of law, not only by the ignorant, but even by the educated man.

In their analysis, as given on page 156 of Bulletin 107, they direct, first, to take the specific gravity; taking specific gravity is absolutely worthless and wrong, as different amounts of sugar, glycerine, water and alcohol are used in the extraction, and I doubt not that specific gravities would vary as often as there are manufacturers of extracts in the United States; the determination of alcohol and glycerine is worthless, for the same reasons which are given as numbers two and three. The determination of coumarin and acetanilid, given as number 4, is, of course, useful where flagrant adulterations are made, but this happens very rarely. The total solids, ash and glucose will again vary with the nature of the manufacture, and there can be nothing gained by making analysis thereof. The detection of vanilla resins is also without value, for they would vary with the nature of the

beans and the nature of the menstruum used in the extraction; in their own method of analysis they mention that vanilla bean contains from four to eleven per cent. of resin, and these limits are so broad that it would probably cover all the vanilla on the market, good, bad and indifferent, and show conclusively how untenable and worthless are the methods of analysis of vanilla as set out in Bulletin 107. The sugar coloring test is accurate enough, of course, but I can see no harm in using sugar coloring, if you are allowed to use sugar in vanilla extract, and I doubt if any extract manufacturers are now using it without so stating on the label. Sugar coloring helps give a uniform color to the vanilla extract, and, with but rare exceptions, was never used to conceal inferiority.

LEMON OIL.

As you well know, lemon oil consists of about 90 per cent. of limonene, which has no flavor, about 5 or 6 per cent. of citral and other aldehydes similar in composition, about 2 per cent. of resin and 2 per cent. of other substances.

The 6 per cent. of citral and other aldehydes, with a small per cent. of esters, such as geranyl acetate, or linalyl acetate, is entirely responsible for the aroma and taste in the lemon oil. Limonene when pure has absolutely no flavor or taste. The terpeneless oil of lemon is now prepared in Sicily and exported to the United States, and the limonene remaining is used to adulterate a good deal of oil of lemon that comes into this country.

From a pure food standpoint, you can see how important it is if we are to have a pure food law, that the custom house of the United States see that no oil of lemon which comes into this market is below standard.

Just how far their many methods of determining accurately upon this standard go, I will enter into later, but at present it suffices to say that if we go into the standards for lemon oil and extracts in this country by a national law, the United States must first step forward and protect us in seeing that no oil is brought into this country which is not up to their standards.

Independent of the constitutionality of the pure food law, as applied to traffic between the states, one thing is sure, that the United States has the legal right to prevent the importation into this country of any adulterated oils.

Lemon extract or essence in its true broad sense means a solution of lemon oil in alcohol, and custom has made it that a lemon extract contains about a five per cent. solution of lemon oil; there is no natural law why it should be five per cent. and not ten per cent.

It is beyond me just why 5 per cent. should be chosen as a standard, and I do not believe that the Supreme Court would uphold that any solution of lemon oil put on the market and labeled merely lemon extract, whether 5 per cent. or more or less, was illegal, unless it was labeled that it contained a 5 per cent. oil, and did not. But, be this as it may, let us look at the method of analysis proposed by our worthy department of agriculture.

They first suggest to determine the specific gravity, the amount of alcohol, then the glycerine, the total solids, the ash, sucrose matter and wood alcohol, all of which are useful in proving that some oil was used in solution of about 85 per cent. alcohol, which a 5 per cent. lemon extract must necessarily contain. The oil used might have been castor oil.

Besides this, they give a method of determining the lemon oil by polarization and precipitation. Polarization can here scarcely be considered accurate, for there are so many other things that might be used in the manufacture of lemon extract that would

change the readings on the polariscope, such as sugar, etc.

Like everything emanating from a scientific laboratory in Washington, they make the grave error of working with ideal conditions; this is illustrated in the very case of lemon extract, for in making lemon extract they will dissolve lemon oil in 95 per cent. alcohol, and in making the lemon extract of commerce we make the solution in 85 per cent. alcohol and then filter over magnesia; all commercial extracts must therefore be acidified with more than 1 cc. of hydrochloric acid, otherwise the result is $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. off, as I have proven in a number of instances, and this half per cent., of course, might lead in a number of cases to false prosecutions on the part of the pure food law authorities.

For the analysis of the terpeneless extract of lemon, the United States department of agriculture recommends the method published by Dr. Chace in the American Chemical Journal of October, 1906.

From what I have said on lemon extract, from the time it is first expressed in Sicily until it reaches the United States, you can see that there is plenty of room for gross adulteration before the lemon oil reaches the essential oil dealer, and between the essential oil dealer and the extract manufacturer there is not infrequently adulteration. A few cans of adulterated oil reached us last year which were mixed with olive oil.

At this point I think it is essential that if the extract manufacturer is to be held liable for his lemon extract, the Government should see that the intermediate parties give us pure goods to work with. Having done this they should see that their methods of analysis are sufficiently accurate so that even in inexperienced hands the manufacturer will not be worsted.

In closing, gentlemen, what I have just said about two articles of commerce, applies not only to the extract line but to every manufacturer of food products in the United States; it is not a question of how it affects you or me alone, but it is a question of how it affects all the food manufacturers in the United States. If we must have a pure food law, let it be one that will work justice both to the consumer and to the manufacturer.

I am perfectly willing to grant that the department of agriculture may want to do what is right; all of us have heard a beginner at the piano do his or her best and think they are making the instrument give out music, but alas for the listener! So it is alas for the food manufacturers, if the agents of the department of agriculture are not stopped.

Now, what we want is this, the pure food law as it stands is not a bad one, but as it is dependent upon the standards issued by the department of agriculture, it behooves us to use our influence to see that our congressmen and senators and president be influenced to be fair to all concerned. That is, have for every industry a competent commission appointed whose knowledge of the particular manufacture will entitle their opinion to consideration, to determine upon standards for that industry. Let the confectioners see that a proper commission is appointed to determine their standards. Let the ice cream manufacturers do likewise, and let the extract association lead them all in seeing that a proper commission is appointed to determine the standards which will give to the consumer articles which will please them and at the same time not stop progress, when we are able to give them something better.

We can accomplish this better this year than any other, for this is election year, and we can help put men of brains in positions, and men of brains are always a safeguard to everyone. So, gentlemen, let us each do our share toward the regeneration of the standards under the pure food law.

SANDALWOOD OIL REQUIREMENTS.

By A. R. L. DOHME AND H. ENGELHARDT.

We have been studying East Indian sandalwood oil for many years, and since presenting our paper on the subject to the A.Ph.A. last year, we have continued the same and have come to some definite conclusions. We stated in our former paper¹ that many genuine East Indian sandalwood oils would not meet the requirements of the U.S.P., nor will they of the B.P. or any other pharmacopœia. Despite this fact there are genuine unadulterated sandalwood oils distilled properly from sound healthy logs grown in India, even in the Mysore district. The only conclusion to be drawn from this is that the U.S.P. requirements should be modified. In the U.S.P. requirements there occur at least four separate and distinct requirements that must be met to make a sandalwood oil entitled to the soubriquet "U.S.P." These are:

1. Specific gravity 0.965-0.975 at 25° C. (changed later to 0.965-0.980).
2. Angle of rotation upon polarized light should be not less than -16° nor more than -20° in 100 mm. tube at 25° C.
3. Soluble completely in 5 volumes of 70 per cent. alcohol.
4. Should contain not less than 90 per cent. of alcohols calculated as santalol.

As to which of these requirements is the most important a difference of opinion exists, but there should not, since a careful study of them all eliminates all of them but one as being crucial, decisive and reliable. We have found, as have other investigators, that no definite relation exists between any two of these requirements, that all four of them vary widely, totally independently of one another; thus, an oil may contain 92 per cent. santalol and yet have specific gravity 0.963, be insoluble in 5 parts of 70 per cent. alcohol, and have rotation of -14° (see sample IV under first distillate in table below).

The first criticism we have to make of the requirements is that a temperature should have been given for determining the solubility in 70 per cent. alcohol. It makes all the difference in the world if this is determined at 15°, 25° or 30° C. While it is understood perhaps that the temperature should be 25° C., this should have been stated just as much as it is stated for the specific gravity and rotation. We think the solubility should be taken at 30° C. rather than 25° C., as the latter temperature eliminates about 25 per cent. of oils that should be official, as they contain ample santalol and are not adulterated.

The second criticism is that the angle of rotation in the requirements is too high for the minimum limit and should be -12° to -20°; even then it will exclude many unadulterated, genuine, pure oils that are amply rich in santalol and hence amply efficient therapeutically (see samples IV and V of main distillate in table below).

Schimmel & Co.² state that they "consider the optical rotation and also the acid and ester numbers very useful factors in judging the oil." This is only true if you are looking for adulterations, when we grant that they will detect castor oil, rosin, etc. In our opinion, it is more important to have your requirements so that you do not exclude pure, efficient, genuine oil than have them so that to recognize adulterations you forsooth compel rejections of a genuine, Simon-pure product, containing over 90 per cent. of santalol, and hence therapeutically efficient. Both W. J. Bush & Co.³ and Evans Sons, Loesch & Webb⁴ find that the B.P. or U.S.P. requirements are so unjust that they prevent many genuine oils from being allowed to sail under the B.P. or U.S.P. flags, although they are in every way genuine and efficient. Bush & Co. express themselves forcibly on this subject and we agree with them fully—"It is obvious that the inclusion in the B.P. of such fallacious standards as those at present official defeats the object for which they are framed—namely, to ensure that only genuine, unmanipulated articles are offered for medicinal use. As they stand at present, they must have a directly opposite effect."

The real efficient and crucial test and requirement for the value and purity of a santal oil is the content of santalol, which is the efficient agent in the oil. As long, hence, as a santal oil contains at least 90 per cent. of santalol by assay, it matters little what the remaining 10 per cent. are, so long as they are obtained from sandalwood by distillation. The point we wish to make is that, contrary to the views of Messrs. Schimmel & Co., we consider the optical rotation, acid and ester numbers as distinctly secondary in importance to the requirement of 90 per cent. santalol. Since our last publication, we have among others studied the distillation of oils from the following lots of santal oil imported by us from India direct:—

FIRST DISTILLATE.					
Lot.	Specific Gravity.	Soluble in 70 per cent. alcohol.	α_D^{25}	Santalol, Per cent.	Acid number.
I.	.951	Insoluble.	-15.7	77.7	2.06
II.	.962	"	-14.7	77.0	1.8
III.	.951	"	-18.1	70.0	2.7
IV.	.963	"	-14.0	92.0	.3
V.	.967	"	-14.0	82.4	—
MAIN DISTILLATE.					
I.	.978	5	-12	89	.122
II.	.976	5.0	-11.8	93	1.1
III.	.975	3.75	-14.5	95	1.9
IV.	.979	Insoluble.	-9.5	97.7	.25
V.	.978	6	-11	95.0	—

¹ Schimmel & Co., Semi-Annual Report, April, 1907, page 92.

² W. J. Bush & Co., *Chemist and Druggist*, 1907, Vol. LXXI, page 448.

³ Analytical Notes, February, 1907, page 28.

⁴ Proceedings A. Ph. A.

LAST DISTILLATE.				
I.	.984	Insoluble.	-8	90
II.	.988	"	-9.2	— ³
III.	.988	"	-4.2	— ¹
IV.	.978	"	-5.7	90
V.	.984	"	-10	90

Some of the conclusions to be drawn from these results are:

(1) That the optical rotation as given in the U.S.P. is too high and should be changed to read -12° to -20° as in the main distillate, which makes up over 90 per cent. of the distillate, none of the products run anywhere near the limits of the U.S.P., although they are fully up to and most of them above the standard in santalol and in specific gravity, and two of them are all right in solubility. This almost proves, in our opinion, the fallacy of the optical rotation standard.

(2) That the solubility in 70 per cent. alcohol is not a safe criterion, since an oil that contains 95 per cent. of santalol (see lot V Main Distillate) still falls below the allowed standard, with a solubility of 1 to 6 instead of 1 to 5 volumes, and an oil (see lot IV Main Distillate) that runs as high as 97.7 per cent. santalol is insoluble in 5 volumes of 70 per cent. alcohol.

(3) That although all the acid numbers are low and show freedom from admixture of any adulteration, they serve no value as an indication of the quality of the oil; their purpose being, hence, only negative.

These results were obtained by distilling the sandalwood logs in at least 1,000 pounds lots in each case, and in most cases in much larger lots, so that the end product was a representative average product in each case. Although in all we tried about thirty varieties of wood from the most expensive to sandalwood sawdust, only about half of the oils obtained possessed an optical rotation high enough to pass U.S.P. requirements. Fully 90 per cent., however, passed muster as to specific gravity within the limits 0.965 to 0.980, as to solubility in 70 per cent. alcohol at 30° C. and percentage of santalol.

We also examined two samples of domestic santal oil from reputable firms bought on the open market and found that they both answered U.S.P. requirements, save the optical rotation, which in both cases was only -13° . Similarly W. J. Bush & Co.² found that of oils obtained from sixteen different parcels of genuine East Indian sandalwood only five gave a specific rotation higher than -16° , and they further state that this result confirms their previous experiences. Add to this the experience of Messrs. Eyans Sons, Loescher & Webb³ that their oils have rotatory powers as low as -14.36° on the average, and we have, in our opinion, ample evidence to justify the lowering of the optical rotation of santal oil to -12° to -20° , and above all the passing of optical rotation as of crucial value in determining the value of santal oils. Let us take lots III First Distillate with specific gravity 0.951 insoluble in 70 per cent. alcohol, containing only 70 per cent. santalol, and hence to be rejected, as first distillates usually are, and yet this has an optical rotation of -18.1° higher than any other oil in above table, and

¹ The acetylated oil could not be separated, as it had almost the same specific gravity as water.

² *Lec. cit.*

³ From the Research Laboratory of Smith, Kline & French Co.

should on this rotation be acceptable. Dozens of similar cases could be given to show the same thing, viz., an acceptable optical rotation for an inferior oil. Again, West Indian sandalwood oils or cedar-wood oil would be detected because they decrease the solubility in 70 per cent. alcohol or materially reduce the percentage of santalol in the oil. It might still be possible to make a sophisticated oil pass muster as to santalol percentage, provided the oil originally contained 98 per cent. santalol and were diluted with cedar-wood oil to reduce it to 90 per cent., but this could be detected by the solubility in 70 per cent. alcohol at 30° C., as it would not be soluble. In fine, in our opinion, the requirements calling for a content of 90 per cent. santalol and a solubility of 5 volumes of 70 per cent. alcohol, at 30° C., and a specific gravity of 0.965 to 0.980 at 25° C., are ample to insure efficient santal oil to the buyer, and we would even dispense with the specific gravity and feel perfectly safe. We see no objection, further, to determining the acid number, as that will tell us at once if any fixed oil or rosin has been added as an adulterant.

NOTES ON FLAVORING EXTRACTS AND STANDARDS.

By R. O. BROOKS, B. Sc. (FORMERLY STATE CHEMIST, N. J. & PA.), CONSULTING FOOD INSPECTION EXPERT, 191 FRANKLIN STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

(Continued from February number.)

TERPENELESS EXTRACTS AND OILS.

The extracts we have considered so far are the standard extracts of vanilla, lemon and orange, which in their original form and quality require the use of an alcoholic menstruum so expensive as to preclude their sale at other than a relatively high price.

One of the fairest arguments supporting the legal purity requirements for these extracts, as called for in the Federal food standards, is that these special extracts originated with and are still sold in fairly large quantities by the pharmaceutical trade; and if the food trade (in the broad sense) is to compete with the drug trade in their sale it seems only fair that the standards fixed for the food trade should be as high as those controlling the drug trade.

The Federal food standards, however, provide for a variety of flavoring extracts, other than the three standard ones mentioned above, many of which are manufactured only by manufacturers supplying the food trade; and some of these have originated with or are the result of meritorious investigations on behalf of the flavoring extract manufacturers.

The principal one of value and interest is the so-called "terpeneless extract" of lemon (or orange), and when properly made its own special value is so commanding of respect as to cause one to wonder why any manufacturer, who (by using an alcohol which will not hold at least 5% of whole lemon oil) is putting the same on the market, should desire or regard it necessary to falsely label it as simply lemon extract.

As said above, the most expensive item in an old-

fashioned lemon or orange extract is the alcohol of practically 90 to 95% (by volume), which must be used to hold 5% or more of the oil in solution at any temperature at which the finished product may be ordinarily exposed. The constituents of lemon or orange oil necessitating the use of such a strong alcoholic menstruum (ignorant internal revenue officials to the contrary), are the members of the chemical group known as terpenes, which in lemon oil have practically no flavoring value, although perhaps of some slight modifying or blending value.

In lemon oil, for example, these terpenes are present to the extent of about 90%, the principal one being α -limonene. The really valuable flavoring constituents of the oil are the aldehyde "citral," chemically known as geranial and present in the oil from 3 to 6%; citronellal (?), terpineol, geraniol, and geranyl and linalyl acetates. These constituents, unlike the terpenes, are soluble in relatively weak alcohol, and, as by the use of a weak alcohol the cost of production is lowered and the culinary permanency of the extract oftentimes is bettered, there is no doubt but that an extract made so as to not include the terpenes, is a valuable, legitimate and possibly superior article, well worthy of an extensive sale under its proper name.

There are two methods by which the terpeneless lemon extract, provided for in the Federal food standards, can be manufactured, although the first method is illogical, laborious and expensive. This is to shake very thoroughly the requisite proportion of whole lemon oil with the weak alcohol, whereby the soluble citral, etc., is more or less completely dissolved out, and then by filtration (using magnesia) remove the undissolved terpenes. As the Federal standard for terpeneless lemon extract requires at least 0.2% citral, about 6 to 8 parts (by volume) of lemon oil containing 4% of citral would have to be used, unless the legally questionable practice of using some commercial citral (prepared from lemon-grass oil) was resorted to, which under scientific guidance, could probably be done with safety as far as chemical proof of detection is concerned.

The second, and by far most easy and logical method of manufacturing the terpeneless extract, is to buy the terpeneless lemon (or orange) oil, and with accurate information as to its citral contents (usually about 60% in terpeneless lemon oil) dissolve the requisite proportion in alcohol of about 50% by volume. Then all doubt as to the required percentage of citral showing up upon analysis is eliminated.

Both terpeneless lemon and orange oils can be purchased, the former at a price which renders its use for making a terpeneless extract less expensive than the use of whole lemon oil, especially when the saving in labor and uncertainty is considered. For instance, of a terpeneless lemon oil containing only 50% of citral, it would be necessary to use but about one-fifteenth to one-twentieth as much as of the whole oil, in order to get a legally pure terpeneless lemon extract.

The terpeneless oils are made from the whole oil by submitting the latter to a careful distillation under reduced pressure, and as the terpenes (which are distilled off) constitute about 90% of the whole oil, it will be

readily seen why the terpeneless oil is necessarily expensive.

The genuine terpeneless lemon oil ranges in its specific gravity from 0.896 to 0.900 and has an optical rotation of -5° to -10° in a 100 millimeter observation tube. The total aldehyde content (principally citral) ranges from 45 to 70%, and of course, the more completely the terpenes have been removed, the weaker the strength of alcohol required to dissolve it. Some experiments with pure citral, by the writer, showed that to hold 0.2% in solution, at an ordinarily cool temperature, at least a 45% alcohol (by volume) was desirable.

Terpeneless orange oil is at present a very expensive article, but with an increased demand for it, for the manufacture of a terpeneless orange extract, there is no doubt but that its quantitative production would be stimulated, and cost-reducing improvements in its manufacture (as well as for the manufacture of terpeneless lemon oil) be worked out. A so-called "concentrated" oil of orange (optical rotation in 100 millimeter tube about $+550^{\circ}$), containing much terpenes is being sold, frequently as terpeneless orange oil, which of course, is a fraud as it is materially different from true terpeneless orange oil, which has an optical rotation (100 millimeter tube) ranging from $+3^{\circ}$ to $+10^{\circ}$ and specific gravity of 0.894 to 0.900.

The Federal standard for terpeneless orange extract fixes no analytical limits, but merely requires it to "correspond in flavoring strength to orange extract." The proportion of terpeneless oil to be used therefore, is left to the judgment of the manufacturer and would probably be very small.

Terpeneless orange oil is defined in the Federal standards as "oil of orange from which all or nearly all of the terpenes have been removed."

THE CITRONELLA OIL INDUSTRY.

By GUSTAV VOGT.

The plant family *Andropogon Schoenanthus* from which Citronella Oil is obtained is native to India, whence it has been transplanted to Java and Ceylon. Java, one of the largest of the Sunda Islands of East India, lying to the east of Sumatra, is a flourishing colony, belonging to Holland, with a population of 22 millions. Ceylon, belonging to England, is in the Indian Ocean, near the southeastern point of India, and has some 3 million inhabitants, being very mountainous in the interior, with lowlands on the coast.

Considerable interest has been manifested in the cultivation of Citronella in Java. We are informed that the German Government Gardener, Deistel, has brought some of the Japanese Citronella grass plants to Kamerun, to cultivate it there. The fact that Java grass contains more oil than that of Ceylon and Singapore, and that the best quality oil is secured from this grass, has stimulated the cultivation of this grass in Java. The demand for this oil is very great, both in Europe and America. Germany, especially, uses large quantities of this oil. As an etheric oil, especially well adapted to the perfuming of soap, it is greatly in demand.

There are many factories in Java devoted to the manu-

facture of this oil. In any of these factories will be found, large, upright iron cylindrical stills. In front of the cylinders are steps and platforms, from which one or two men are busily throwing the grass into the upper opening. The grass comes out at the bottom, after the oil has been extracted, but is again put in, so that every drop of oil be taken out. From each of the stills, after passing through a condenser, a leader runs to a glass container which separates the oil as it is extracted in the iron cylinders.

The grass is cultivated somewhat like rubber and coconut trees. If this grass has been planted on good, rich soil, and enjoyed plenty of rain, it grows rapidly, producing abundantly, being cut four times a year, yielding 4.8 tons to the acre, so that from ten acres, the yield in oil being 5%; the oil collected is 4.8 cwt., worth about \$235.00. The grass is replanted only after twelve years. As suggested above, the expense of distillation is not very great. The original plant from which Citronella grass was derived, was probably the wild Mana-grass, *Cymbopogon conferti florus* of Ceylon.

There the grass is found in two varieties, viz.: "Maha Pengri" (Maha Pangriri) and "Lenabatu" (Lana Batu). The former is also known as "Old Citronella Grass" or "Winter's Grass," because it has been cultivated in Ceylon by the firm of Winter & Son only, while its chief cultivation is on the peninsula of Malacca and Java. It has rather broad leaves, larger bunches than "Lenabatu," and grows very rapidly, but is easily spoiled and dies out in from 10 to 15 years.

As it has to be replanted frequently it is being more and more replaced with the Lenabatu variety. It yields an oil light in specific gravity, easily soluble and rich in geraniol. That variety known as "Lenabatu" or "New Citronella Grass," forming the largest part of grass grown in Ceylon, produces a less valuable oil, easily distinguished from the other by its higher specific gravity, smaller geraniol content and the presence of methyleugenol.

In many tropical countries another kind of grass is found, the so-called Lemon Grass, especially in Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, and even in Java, Tonkin, Africa, Mexico, Brazil, Guinea, etc. On the Malay Peninsula, especially at Singapore, this grass is grown in large quantities for the extraction of its oil. The grass seldom blossoms and is therefore esteemed very little, if at all, by those who gather it.

The commercial importance of Citronella Oil is considerable. It seems probable that the price, which has steadily decreased for some months, has not yet reached low level. At the end of March it was 1s. 10d. per lb. cif. and now it is 1/5. The export shows some increase:

For Sept. 1906.....	771,416 lbs.
For Sept. 1907.....	855,826 lbs.

Under normal conditions, a surplus of 84,410 lbs., as here indicated, could hardly affect the market, but in the last year the condition was so abnormal, especially in England, where the stock of the preceding year was not all absorbed, that a bad effect was felt all through the markets of Europe.

It must be noted, however, as an important element in

the commercial position of this oil in Ceylon, that during the last three years it has been concentrated in the hands of three native merchants who have dealt with the export firms in Galle. By co-operation between these three, prices are easily maintained. Attracted by good prospects a large number of planters in Ceylon have taken up the distillation of this oil, and the supply of Javanese Citronella Oil has been considerably increased lately. We must mention the latest factory in Java, which, while distilling the oil from the grass, is keeping the by-product of exhausted grass for the manufacture of paper.

As is the case with many other oils Citronella Oil has not escaped adulteration. This is more or less crude, but has a dire effect when the adulterated oil is used in a large soap factory and spoils a great quantity of soap.

Formerly petroleum was the chief adulterant. But that has been put aside lately for other adulterants, not so easily detected.—*Organ für den Oel-und Fetthandel.*

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE MEETING OF THE MANUFACTURING PERFUMERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of The Manufacturing Perfumers' Association will be held at the Down Town Club, No. 60 Pine Street, New York City, April 21st, 22d and 23d next. The latter part of April, it is thought, assures at least comfortable weather, and a generally convenient time for the "annual trip to New York."

It is anticipated that this year's meeting will be even greater than that of 1907, which surpassed all previous gatherings. The session will be of great value to our industry, devoting careful consideration to matters of vital importance. The Executive Board will report in detail their procedure during the year, largely suggesting the convention's work.

It is hoped you may attend in person, and you are particularly urged to do so, but if that is not possible, endeavor to have your house represented.

The friendly spirit which so pleasantly dominated the Session of 1907 is invoked in equally generous measure for this occasion.

Come and renew old friendships and add new ones. Come and bring wife and daughters with you, for while much of the daytime will be claimed by the important interests of our Association, the evenings will be given over to delightful functions, purposing especially the entertainment of the ladies, and it is within the proprieties for the Secretary, as a Clevelander, to say that the Committee of New Yorkers in charge have demonstrated in this matter the rarest skill.

So come and encourage us by your presence and help to increase the effective influence of our Association.

Let us have the benefit of your experience and special knowledge, and incidentally have a good time in a few days of kindly association, enjoyable as well as instructive, and which may be long cherished as one of the happy milestones of life.

W. H. HYDE,
Secretary.

AMERICAN EXTRACT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE PITTSBURG MEETING.

An informal meeting of the Association was held at Pittsburg, on February 11, 12 and 13. The papers and discussions covered the entire range of interesting and important subjects now uppermost in the minds of extract manufacturers.

There were present the following:

A. E. Claus, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 T. C. Stearns, Jersey City, N. J.
 T. S. Muchmore, Newark, N. J.
 Jerre Bauman, New Castle, Pa.
 Abraham Gross, Pittsburg, Pa.
 Pittsburg Food Products Co.
 E. A. G. Intemann, Jr., New York City.
 F. C. Henry Hesse, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 John Schumacher, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Joseph Nusbaum, Philadelphia, Pa.
 W. H. Murphy, Chicago, Ill.
 J. DeVoss, of Sethness Co., Chicago, Ill.
 F. M. Merriam, Pittsburg, Pa.
 Geo. A. Chatfield, New York, N. Y.
 H. A. Speer, Pittsburg, Pa.
 J. T. Grosse, Pittsburg, Pa.
 Pittsburg Physicians Supply Co., Pittsburg, Pa.
 Geo. E. Sanderson, St. Louis, Mo.
 Dr. Samuel H. Baer, of Blanke-Baer Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo.
 Chas. A. Beall, of Rex Extract Co., New York, N. Y.
 H. L. Baker and M. Douglas Flattery, of Beach-Clarride Co., Boston, Mass.
 R. M. Hawes, representing Dr. N. H. Shearer & Co., York, Pa.
 F. A. Darrah and E. G. Darrah, representing Geo. Hubbard & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.
 T. D. Cutler, of *The Ice Cream Trade Journal*, New York, N. Y.
 The Zipp Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, Ohio, represented by T. W. Young, Fort Wayne, Ind.
 E. C. Williams, of *The Ice Cream Trade Journal*, New York, N. Y.

The plan was proposed of holding the annual meeting in May at Washington, D. C., provided at least 75 members will pledge themselves to attend. If this number will not attend, that the meeting should be held as far away from Washington as possible.

If the Washington plan succeeds, it was suggested the Secretary of Agriculture be requested to authorize the Board of Food and Drug Inspection to meet, at one of the sessions, this Association, for the purpose of arriving at a definite and clear understanding upon all questions of standards and of labeling, whereby the members will be able to comply understandingly with the rulings of the Department, as well as with the Food and Drugs Act. All questions could then be put into two categories, one complying absolutely to the rulings of the Board of Food and Drug Inspection, the other representing principles which do not comply, but for which the Association will unanimously stand, if such question there be, to the court of last appeal.

It is proposed, first, that a committee, shall be named by the executive board, to communicate with each member, to determine upon a set of standards. It was suggested by Mr. Claus that standards of the lowest, rather than the highest, permissible figures be named, as is the case with the tea standards. Such standards to be adopted as the official standards of the Association, and which, whether differing from the National or State standards, shall be upheld, and the Association shall stand by, until such time as a court of competent jurisdiction shall rule on them after hearing evidence in full from both sides.

2d. That the rulings regarding certificates for colors are impracticable, and that the seven colors named are not sufficient and do not properly represent advancement in this field. To ask the Association to agree to the adoption of other known harmless colors, and to agree to defend suits, if any are brought, for the use of such colors. That a committee of chemists from the Association be named by the chairman to handle this subject. It was suggested that the Association supply such colors to members, when desired.

3d. That the chemical committee consider questions of misbranding, and determine whether the Association agrees with the Government or States, and if not the Association will stand for and defend any position the committee may take on these subjects.

4th. In general: It is proposed that this Association make a declaration of rights. That it defend its members against unfair and unjust attacks on their business methods and reputations. To uphold their right in their property, tangible or intangible, whether represented by seized goods or in valuable trade-names or trade-marks. To defend their liberty against penal laws, many of which, passed by State Legislatures at the request of State food officials, are distinctly unconstitutional. To enable the weak members of our Association to do business in their own way, when such business is honest and reasonable. Finally, to keep watch upon such legal and official procedure as may be of interest to its members, especially when precedents are likely to be established, and where advisable to enter appearance, to prevent the establishment of such precedents.

Other subjects discussed were as follows:

Poisonous characteristics, and danger of use in food products of raw vanilla beans.

A most interesting and instructive address from Mr. M. Douglas Flattery, counsel for the Association.

Recommendation to the President that one or more business men be put on the Food Commission.

Dr. Baer and others complimented and thanked the active members for efficient, valuable and satisfactory work done in the first year of our existence as an Association.

Mr. Bastine, in his paper on "Guarantees," called attention to the fact that goods are being sold to some of our members under guarantees that are invalid. As State inspectors are liable to take samples from your stock, and finding them adulterated, and that they have entered interstate commerce, may turn them over to the Government for prosecution—if your guarantee is invalid, you may be made to suffer for another's fault. You would have no recourse in law against the firm putting out such a guarantee. If you are not absolutely certain about your guarantees, write to the Secretary.

MEETING OF THE PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

At the regular meeting of the Philadelphia Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association, held on Tuesday, March 3d, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the subject under discussion was flavoring extracts. The American Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association was well represented. The first paper on the programme was by Mr. A. E. Claus, giving practical views on the extract question. The bone of contention on the part of the manufacturers seemed to be that portion of Circular No. 19, issued by the Department of Agriculture, giving the rulings of the Department on flavoring extracts. He said, in substance, that the flavoring extracts of the U. S. Pharmacopœia contain more alcohol than is necessary, according to the rulings or law of the internal revenue department. He also protested against the ruling of the government in Circular 19, as he interpreted it, that nothing but Mexican vanilla beans should be used in preparing the extract of vanilla. Formerly but one kind of vanilla bean was known, now there are many varieties. Plants and flowers differ in odor, if grown on different soil and under different climatic conditions, even if they are of the same variety. It is so with the vanilla beans.

It is not possible to handle every variety of bean in the same manner in order to obtain its flavor. Why should the choice be confined to the Mexican bean? There are about ten varieties of the Mexican beans, but the whole Mexican yield will not begin to supply the country.

Other countries produce vanilla beans, and he said there is growing on the island of Camorre, in the Indian Ocean, north of Madagascar, and the island of Seychelles, a bean of which the flavoring principle and the bean itself is a far better bean than the Mexican.

The greater part of the Mexican bean is what is known as the Mexican cut. The greater part of the Camorre bean is fine. Some is of poorer quality, and this they use for fertilizing the better plants, thus securing better crops the following year.

As a matter of practical work, the standard for vanilla extract should not be over 10 oz. to the gallon, with approximately 30 or 40 per cent. of alcohol. It would be better if the standards were based on a maximum amount instead of a minimum. If they were based on the principle of the flavoring content or on the basis of flavoring units, we would have an ideal extract. If one manufacturer can produce a better extract with 2, 3 or 4 per cent. of oil of lemon, for instance, than his competitor, who uses a larger amount, why should he not be allowed to do so? The standard of 5% of lemon in lemon extract, as given in Circular 19, is too high and it should be reduced. Eighty-five per cent. of alcohol is the highest percentage allowed by the internal revenue law in some of the southern and western States, and this amount is not enough to keep the oil in solution in cold weather. Mr. Claus advises his hearers to make their extracts according to Circular 19, and then stick them up against a cake of ice. They would be surprised at the results.

He stated that Mr. John I. Noble always had a 4% standard until Circular 19 was issued, and then he made his extracts 5 per cent. Now he sells less extract than he ever did before.

The chairman, Prof. Joseph P. Remington, said that it was only by having the matter talked over in conference of all the interests concerned that satisfactory conclusions could be reached; that the authorities want to know the truth, and Mr. Claus had presented it from his point of view.

Prof. I. V. S. Stanislaus, Dean of the School of Pharmacy, of the Medico-Chirurgical Medical College, then presented a paper on the U. S. Pharmacopœia as a standard for flavoring extracts. He asked, What other standard

should be selected but the Pharmacopœia for the drugs and preparations. We have no other; it is the standard for drugs and other preparations, and what are flavoring extracts but the tinctures and spirits of the Pharmacopœia? Circular 19 is the standard of purity for extracts, and with few exceptions the standards there laid down are almost identical with those of the Pharmacopœia.

One of the biggest holes punched in Heaven by the pure food agitation is the requirement that all artificial extracts must be labeled "Imitation." They must also for the future go uncolored. He then gave some figures and data on the work done in different sections of the country, principally North Dakota, on extracts, under the pure food laws, stating that a number of extracts were found containing wood alcohol.

Dr. Stearns asked how many convictions had followed the sale of the extracts which contained wood alcohol. Prof. Stanislaus answered that he did not know; he had only the facts stating that they had contained it.

Prof. C. H. LaWall, Associate Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, then gave a short talk on "Some Flavoring Extracts I Have Seen," which he illustrated by an interesting collection of samples that had come under his observation. Ten or fifteen years ago the manufacture of artificial extracts was much more common than it is to-day. The dissemination of information concerning the formulas by which they might be prepared, was unfortunately fostered by a table containing a list of fruit ethers and the proportions for combining them. Many manufacturers undoubtedly made these extracts, based on some such formula, without being aware that they were harmful. As an example of what was common a few years ago, Prof. LaWall exhibited an extract of strawberry made from artificial ethers, colored with coal tar color, warranted not to fade or run, and free from any suggestion of the fruit itself, and yet this extract was in all cases marked "Pure," indicating that it did have its origin in the fruit, and it was the custom to mark these extracts "Concentrated" or "Triple strength."

These artificial extracts were followed by another class made from volatile oils, which under the stress of competition degenerated into those containing no volatile oil at all, in most cases innocently on the part of the manufacturer, he not knowing that when the volatile oil, magnesium carbonate, alcohol and water were added together, the water threw out the major portion, if not all, of the oil. These preparations had a legitimate use by bottlers as soluble extracts, but unfortunately they were put up and sold for the concentrated flavoring extracts.

Many of this type of preparations were put up under trade-marked names which in no way indicated the character of the firm producing them, thus showing the underhand character of the work. As examples of this class of weak extracts were shown an extract of orange which contained so much water that the little oil it did contain separated out, having no alcohol whatever. Also a pineapple extract belonging to the ether type.

Then a series of extracts was observed more recently, which purported to be true fruit extracts, in which the ethers were obscured by the presence of volatile oils and a portion of the fruit juice, all so skilfully blended together that in many cases they did approximate the flavor of the fruit, although it is manifestly impossible to make extract of peach or strawberry, and have it made entirely from the fruit except in the manner referred to by Prof. Stanislaus. This latter class all resembled each other in having a group of certain volatile oils present, which gave a definite character to the product when subjected to fractional distillation, and gave to one of the fractions an odor like "the flowers that bloom in the spring."

Prof. LaWall said he had listened to Mr. Claus's remarks with great interest, especially with reference to the matter of cutting down the alcoholic strength in order to prevent the extract from "baking out," when used in cakes and puddings. It certainly presents a difficulty which is open to discussion, and concerning which we may be able to learn a great deal. But there certainly cannot

be any defense for as small a quantity as 3% of alcohol and no volatile oil whatever. In some instances there was no previous knowledge on the part of the manufacturer that he was wasting so much volatile oil. A case in point, illustrative of this fact was given, in which a manufacturer of soluble extracts for bottlers' use was using 15 oz. of volatile oil to the gallon of finished product, adding magnesium carbonate and enough water, so that the finished product did not contain more than 3 oz. of volatile oil to the gallon. It was proved to him that he was using an unnecessary excess of the oil, so he revised his formula and started out with 3 oz. to the gallon, and found that the finished product had the same strength, and he afterwards reported that he was saving about two or three dollars on each gallon of goods manufactured.

The principal feature about these extracts, particularly of late years, is that the sellers, when asked for a guarantee, will never guarantee the finished product, but say that it is made from pure materials, which sometimes satisfies the ignorant purchaser. The use of the words "artificial" and "synthetic" was commented upon as being but vaguely understood by many consumers, and in illustration of the way in which the issue is sometimes clouded was given in calling attention to a bottle of lime juice recently observed, which was labeled "One reputed pint," which upon measurement proved to contain less than 10 oz.

Dr. Clement G. Brinton, Chief Food Inspection Chemist, of the U. S. Laboratory in Philadelphia, then said: "My subject this evening is F. I. D. 47, Flavoring Extracts, but you have heard a great deal about Circular 19, and I will now read those parts of it which refer to the extracts of lemon, vanilla and orange" (see Cir. No. 19).

Dr. Brinton called attention to the fact that nothing was said about the strength of the alcohol to be used.

He also quoted F. I. D. 44, dealing with the scope and purpose of Food Inspection Decisions, and said that it should be remembered that these decisions are issued for the information of the public and to show the public the attitude that the Department must take in the enforcement of the law.

He then read F. I. D. 47, concerning the proper labeling of vanilla extracts. In commenting upon this, he said, "It seems to me that this decision is not compulsory. You can state on the label what the bottle contains, and there are no restrictions as to what shall be sold."

Mr. Claus replied by saying that Dr. Brinton's remarks had left a rather peculiar impression upon the minds of his hearers that, while Circular 19 does not say in so many words how much alcohol shall be used, it does state that 5% of volatile must be represented in the finished product, and while it is possible to dissolve smaller quantities of oil than this in comparatively dilute alcohol, if you take 5% of oil the lowest amount of alcohol that will dissolve it is 85%.

Dr. Stearns stated that most of the differences between the authorities and manufacturers had come from misunderstandings, and he regretted that a great deal of feeling had been aroused by statements made. The idea of having definite standards for flavoring extracts is now receiving the attention of the Association, who have laboratories in charge of investigators working along these lines. He called attention to the necessity for using menstrua of different alcoholic strengths for the same varieties of vanilla bean. He spoke of terpeness extract of lemon, stating that the principle of its manufacture was based upon the fact that the real flavoring power of the lemon resides in the citral, of which about 5 to 9 per cent. exists in the oil, and which was deteriorated by remaining in contact with the terpenes in the oil. These revenue decisions, which have been referred to by Mr. Claus, will require that our formulas be revised and that the precise amount of alcohol be stated. We would like very much to come together on this question. He said that the first resolution passed by the American Extract Association, was, "Resolved that we approve of the pure food laws, and that we shall conform to them absolutely." "Those were the precise words, and so far as I know the large manufacturers are doing so and are making progress."

(To be continued.)

NAPOLÉON'S PERFUMES.

Napoleon I. had a fine set of teeth, of which he was very proud. An invoice presented by Gervais Chardin, perfumer to their Imperial and Royal Majesties, Paris, in October, 1808, includes six boxes of powdered coral for the teeth, 351f. The same tradesman's bills from June 2 to September, 1806, charged 15 dozen in boxwood and ivory, and in October, 1808, he invoiced 24 dozen boxwood tooth-picks, 48f.

Windsor soap the Emperor always seems to have used; Chardin invoiced it at 2f. per cake in 1808. Sponges were also often invoiced by Chardin—e. g., 20 superfine sponges, 252f. and 12 superfine sponges for the face, 144f.

Napoleon was fond of the smell of signaloes (which then cost 72f. per oz.), and occasionally bought other perfumes, such as 1 large flask of double extract of Spanish jasmine, 40f.; but eau de Cologne was his principal, and almost his only, regular purchase in this line.

Eau de Cologne was Napoleon's favorite perfume, and his consumption of it was phenomenal. He used it in water when washing, and poured it in profusion over his head and shoulders. Madame de Remusat states that he used sixty "rouleaux" or bottles per month. His perfumer Chardin sent in a quarterly bill in 1806 as follows:

162 bottles eau de Cologne.....	423 frs.
26 superfine sponges	262 "
25 ornamental pots of almond-paste (pâte d'amande)	356 "

In 1810 we find an invoice for 144 bottles of eau de Cologne, 300f.—Chardin had reduced his price. Shortly afterwards Napoleon found a more advantageous manufacturer of "improved eau de Cologne" who invoiced in 1812-13, "for the Emperor's use," 108 cases of eau de Cologne, each containing his rouleaux, at 17f. per case, 756f. When Napoleon returned from Elba he dealt with J. Tessier, at the Golden Bell, in the rue Richelieu, who invoiced, March 20 to April 30, 1815:

4 cases eau de Cologne.....	25 frs.
2 cakes orange-flower soap.....	6 "
6 cakes Windsor soap.....	7 frs. 50
3 superfine white sponges.....	30 frs.
2 hair-brushes (mahogany).....	18 "
2 rheumatism-brushes (mahogany).....	21 "

The sum provided in the Emperor's cure-list, for doctors, pharmacists, dentists, pedicures, etc., was 201,700f. (a little over 8,000l.) per annum. The pharmaceutical salary-list in 1810 stood as follows:

Deyeux, head pharmacist.....	8,000 frs.
Clarion, auxiliary (residing at St. Cloud).....	5,000 "
Rouyer, ordinary auxiliary pharmacist.....	3,000 "
Cadet, ordinary auxiliary pharmacist.....	3,000 "
Gruelle, first assistant pharmacist.....	1,800 "
Lecœur, second assistant pharmacist.....	1,500 "
Boudouard, laboratory porter at the St. Cloud Pharmacy.....	1,000 "

Napoleon had little belief in the action of drugs, holding that faith is the great agent. It is stated that about the time of the birth of the King of Rome, Marie-Louise complained of acute pains, and the Emperor arranged with Corvisant, the head physician, to administer to her some breadcrumb pills. The Empress's announcement that she felt much better after taking these confirmed Napoleon's convictions. This little tale is told of and by so many people that it does the memory of Napoleon no harm to make him one of the crowd of its originators.

NOTES ON ESSENTIAL OILS.

OIL OF LAVENDER.

In the course of the last harvest the price of lavender products, which at the beginning was 26 to 28 francs per kilo, rose steadily and reached by the first months of 1907 the level, never before recorded we believe, of 38 francs per kilo. A little later it would have been practically impossible to find a parcel of good quality at even a still higher price. Consequently news of the coming harvest was anxiously awaited and this news, being more and more favorable, was received with the greatest satisfaction. The distillation is now finished and after having collected information at the places of production we are in a position to state that the quantity of oil obtained exceeds 80,000 kilos.

The harvest of 1906 yielded less than 40,000 kilos.

We believe that an upward movement in the course of the year, such as that which took place in 1906-1907, is not to be feared and that the harvest is sufficiently plentiful to cover all requirements. Of course, oil of lavender at 27 francs per kilo, first cost, is still very dear, nevertheless the fall is considerable, since these same lavender oils were selling at 38 francs a few weeks previously. We hope that the distillers will show more calmness in future and that we shall gradually return to a more normal situation.

MESSINA OILS.

It is necessary to go back a long time to find prices as high as those which are ruling at the present time for the oils of Messina.

It is true that the harvests have only been of medium size and labor charges have increased considerably, but these causes are probably not sufficient to explain the excessive quotations which are sent to us. For more than a year speculation has played a very active part and has much to do with the rise we are experiencing. The arrangement between the producers and the manufacturers of the oil is itself an important factor. The rise is due to the combined action of these various elements.

Bergamot.—At the end of May it was observed that the stocks were beginning to diminish, it was stated that the flowering was irregular; the available oil was quoted at 35 francs f. o. b. Messina.

It is reckoned that the new harvest is likely to give average results; a few small orders have been booked for delivery at the rate of 39 and 40 francs f. o. b. Messina.

Lemon.—Prices remained very high during the first months of 1907. In April and May the demand, both for lemons in boxes and for the essential oil, decreased appreciably and the rates went down a little. At this period the producers of lemon oil came to a sort of understanding amongst themselves and kept up the price of the oil at 17 francs per kilo. However, the flowering had taken place under excellent conditions and it should have been possible at that time to buy the oil for delivery after the new harvest at the rate of 14 francs per kilo. Since then the price has remained very firm, a fairly large amount of business was done in August at 18 and 19

francs per kilo. At the beginning of September, the news of the harvest was still very favorable, a transaction is reported for 15,000 kilos of oil at 16 francs per kilo for delivery after the harvest.

The market appears to have a falling tendency. The price of lemons is exactly double that of a year ago.

—*Bulletin of Roure-Bertrand Fils.*

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

BALDWIN PERFUMERY COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. Dissolved.

AMERICAN TOOTH POWDER COMPANY, New York; capital, \$250,000. Directors: W. S. Anderson, G. F. Orr and C. H. Dunn, all of New York.

J. F. REICHARD COMPANY, New York; manufacture soaps; capital, \$50,000. Directors: J. F. Reichard, Jessie F. Reichard, E. F. McCarton, New York.

BALDWIN, GRAVES & POSSONI COMPANY; manufacture perfumes and toilet articles; capital, \$150,000. Incorporators: Ferguson & Goodnow, Chicago.

SANITARY SOAP DEVICE COMPANY, Chicago; capital, \$25,000. Incorporated to handle soaps and machinery. Incorporators: G. A. Donnelly, E. O. Colston, and E. W. Wander.

THAYER SOAP AND TOILET COMPANY, No. 101 Washington Street, Chicago; to manufacture soap and toilet articles; capital, \$2,500. Incorporators: Louis T. Orr, Harvey L. Cavender, Mary Payne.

L. M. LEBERMAN'S SONS, incorporated, Philadelphia, Pa.; capital, \$100,000. Incorporated to manufacture soaps, soap-stock, perfumes and toilet supplies. Officers: President, Sydney A. Leberman; Vice-President, Joseph A. Leberman; Secretary, Maurice A. Leberman.

ANCHOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, New Orleans, La.; manufacture extracts, soda water flavors, ether and chemicals; capitalization of the new company is \$10,000, and its officers are: A. L. Pillsbury, Jr., president; Charles P. Wagner, secretary-treasurer; A. M. Andrews, vice-president. The new organization will take over the business of the A. L. Pillsbury, Jr., Company, Limited.

It has been reported that Antoine Chiris, of Grasse and London, now representing the Society "Les Hesperidees," of Reggio, Italy, had affiliated with the latter concern to force a corner on Italian oils. Concerning the untruthfulness of the rumor we quote from a foreign trade journal which says: "We understand these reports are absolutely false, as Mr. Chiris compelled some other interested parties to withdraw from the society, when he learned that their adhesion had a speculative object, which is quite against the views of 'Les Hesperidees.'"

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

[The news appearing under this heading from month to month is the latest possible authentic reports from the various floral culture centers or markets. Just because these are reports taken on the spot, reflecting actual conditions which are constantly changing, apparent contradictions are due to altered conditions, and must be so considered.—ED.]

ITALY.

MESSINA.—(From our Special Correspondent.)—The market for the purchase of Lemon Oil created in Europe is increased, and at one time it looked as if we would see very high prices. The rise has stopped and prices are stationary, with slight fluctuations from day to day. The future seems to indicate an advance, because all the shippers are very anxious to accumulate stocks, so as to make offers, but they do not dare to buy heavily for fear of a marked advance before they can get hold of enough. In the meantime, though this depression has contributed towards stopping the movement of the market, it cannot continue long, when the foreign buyers are compelled to replenish their depleted stocks. Certainly the high prices of last summer will not be reached, especially not at present.

As to Orange Oil the price has been declining, because some of the small producers had to sell to get money, and because there had been no demand from abroad at prevailing prices. Now the price is beginning to advance, and it will shortly reach a substantial figure, because the oil is in very strong hands—shippers, speculators, etc.—and these will not sell except at a good profit. In addition the new oil is short in supply and the stocks on hand are not large.

As to Oil Bergamot, no forecast can be made now. Although the crop has been good, producers are unwilling to sell at prevailing prices. The market is very nervous, and small purchases are felt immediately. It will be another month before anything definite can be said.

As to the chemical characteristics of Lemon Oil: the Optical Rotation at first showed as high as 64°, but now the average is about 59°, and before the pressing is finished, may go still lower. The specific gravity is low, between .8560 and .8581 at 15° C. It is especially fortunate that the American chemist, Dr. Chase, who is now here is present to note all of these anomalies. The percentage of Citral is quite high, up to 4.30%. Pinene is present in small quantities, small traces showing, and this chiefly at Palermo.

FRANCE.

CANNES.—The weather is the topic of the day now, for we have had an unparalleled succession of clear, dry days. This was all very well for tourists, but the lack of rains has had a bad effect upon the crops, and if we do not have some rain very soon the result will be disastrous. Violets, for instance, present anything but the vigorous appearance usual at this time of year, and the crop will be far below the average. As for Olives, they are in worse plight than was predicted, and there is no hope of any betterment. In many groves the fruit has been attacked by worms, and dried up; as it is, the yield will be very poor both in quality and quantity.

GRASSE.—The burning question now is that of the Tariff on Essential Oils. The "Syndicate" has approved the text of the following report to the President of the Commission on Tariff of the Chamber of Deputies:

"The Syndicate agrees with the Chamber of Commerce of Nice on the necessity of maintaining the tariff rates on the Essential Oils mentioned in Section 112 of the present law and the addition of the following oils: Bitter Almonds True, Angelica, Gayac Wood, Sandal Wood, Carvol, Coriander, Costus, Fennel Sweet, Cloves from Buds and Twigs, Ambrette, Iris Concrete, Iris liquid, Myrtle, Mitcham Peppermint, Opoponax, Patchouly, Styrax, Vetiver. At the same time it does not suggest to load these with a duty so high as 30 to 50% *ad valorem*, as proposed by the Chamber of Commerce. It seems to us that a duty of 15 to 20% *ad valorem* would be sufficient to protect similar oils made in France.

On the other hand, we are altogether opposed to the report of M. Belle, Professor in the Department of Agriculture, when he demands that Oils of Neroli, Petit-Grain, Geranium and Jasmin of foreign manufacture should be taxed 30 to 50% *ad valorem*. The fact is that oils of these kinds, made in France, are so vastly superior, that they are not to be compared, so they do not really compete at all. These foreign oils, it is true, are very low in price, corresponding to their low quality, but as they are produced in very much larger quantities than ours, which alone could not supply the demand, the foreign oils make it possible for us by selling them for ordinary use, to reserve our own oils for especially fine products. The duties asked for by Prof. Belle would have the effect of preventing us from reselling these foreign oils, confining us to the sale of native oils which are altogether insufficient for the demand.

We protest likewise against any duty on fresh flowers, for we are compelled to use these flowers when the crop in France is short or altogether lacking, and at such times the tax would merely aggravate a critical situation.

The Syndicate has the honor to confirm its demand of January 26, 1907, repeated here, and to insist that it be taken into consideration:

I.—Abolition of the tax of .50 fr. per kilo on oil obtained from buds or twigs of Cloves in France, on account of the onerous formalities accompanying the distillation of this article.

II.—Abolition of the tariff tax on the following articles, intended for distillation, taxes as follows:

15 frs. per 100 Kilos upon Anise Seed.
15 frs. per 100 Kilos upon Fennel Seed.
208 frs. per 100 Kilos upon Cinnamon hulls.

III.—Reimbursement of taxes levied upon oils and other odorous substances from foreign sources when re-exported.

Following the verbal explanations made at Nice, tending to confirm all of the demands made, we trust that we have demonstrated that these taxes and formalities are an almost insuperable bar to the distillation of these products in our country; and that therefore most of us have given up this part of the business at peril of greater losses."

FACTS AND THE EXTRACT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

WHAT SOME LEADING MEN THINK OF THE LATE ACTION AND METHODS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

In conformity with our purpose to acquaint all members of the American Extract Manufacturers' Association and other interested persons with all of the facts in substantiation of our recent editorials we publish below some letters from Congressman Mann, Dr. H. W. Wiley, various State officials and members of the Association.

We invite particular attention to Dr. Wiley's letter and interview, for it serves to expose the sham and duplicity of the Treasurer.

Until February of last year Dr. Stearns was in favor of Standards and the classification adopted by the Association (see our March, 1907, issue) was substantially the same as Circular 19. It is rather peculiar, to say the least, that Dr. Stearns' attacks on Dr. Wiley began just about the time that his offer to betray his associates for a "mess of pottage," was spurned by Dr. Wiley.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIXTIETH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25, 1908.

I have read with some amusement copy of the speech delivered by Dr. Theron C. Stearns, at the meeting of the American Extract Manufacturers' Association, in November last.

I say with some amusement, because so many of the statements in it are ridiculous, that it does not seem to give cause to pure food advocates for indignation. The speech of Dr. Stearns is filled with misstatements and misinformation. I have not the time or space to consider these erroneous statements one by one, but I beg to refer to one, merely as an example: Dr. Stearns refers to Circular No. 19, United States Department of Agriculture, Office of the Secretary, dealing with standards of purity for food products as "an official agricultural lie," and further on he says, "turn the page and find the second official agricultural lie in the third line of the letter of submittal, in which it is reported that the authority of the circular was obtained from an act of Congress approved March 3d, 1903. March 3d, 1903, was pension day, and no bills were passed except pension bills, and I am informed that it is not proper to say 'approved' except as to the day of passage of the bill."

In this the Doctor dares to call a pure food circular an "official agricultural lie," on the ground that March 3d, 1903, was pension day, and that no other bill could be approved, as he says, on that day. The Doctor probably had as much basis for this statement as he had for other statements in his speech. When he makes a statement he does not do it with hesitation or trepidation. He knows, he does. Other people might express an opinion or belief, but not Doctor Stearns. He states facts, or states falsehoods as facts.

The final adjournment of Congress took place at noon, March 4th, 1903. The preceding day was March 3d, 1903. Not a single pension bill passed either houses of Congress on that day. It was not pension day. His statement is

made out of whole cloth, without the slightest foundation. A bill to become a law passes through both the House of Representatives and the Senate, and then goes to the President for his approval. The approval of the President does not relate to the day when the bill passed either House of Congress.

So that we find the Doctor using the term "lie" and basing the offensive epithet upon the statement of his own which has in it no truth in fact or foundation. The rest of his statements appear to have just about as much truth in them as the one about pension bills. I have always found it better in my own career to carefully tell the truth. Perhaps the Doctor has found differently.

(Signed) JAMES R. MANN, M. C.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY.

OFFICE OF CHIEF.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 28, 1908.

We have your letter of February 27th. With just one little pencil mark I return the substance of your statement, and confirm the statements made therein.

I would like very much if you would let me have copy of the letter you speak of having received from Representative Mann.

(Signed) H. W. WILEY.

(Report of interview as corrected and approved by Dr. Wiley):

"During a recent interview between the writer and Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the subject of standards was discussed.

"Among other things mentioned, was the supposed attitude of the American Extract Manufacturers, individually, and as an association. The writer declared the belief that the majority of the members were in favor of the National law, and that they would like to see the standards in Circular 19 impartially enforced.

"Dr. Wiley shared this opinion, and added that criticism has mainly come from isolated and non-representative sources. To illustrate, he added that about a year ago, Dr. T. C. Stearns called at the office of the Bureau of Chemistry, in behalf of certain ice cream manufacturers, and offered in return for a reduction of the butter-fat requirement in the ice cream standard, to call off the THREATENED ATTACKS OF THE EXTRACT MEN."

MAINE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

CHAS. D. WOODS, Director.

ORONO, MAINE, March 12, 1908.

Your letter of March 4 and inclosures were duly received during my absence from home. It hardly seems that any sane man would take Dr. Stearns seriously—certainly no people well informed on the subject could. I think your position is the correct one and feel that others who are inclined to look at these matters seriously, will take the same position that you have in the matter.

CHAS. D. WOODS,
Director.

INDIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Laboratory of Hygiene.

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

HARRY EVERETT BARNARD, B. S.

State Food and Drug Commissioner

Chief of Division of Chemistry.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 6, 1908.

I have read with much pleasure your editorials in the February issue of the *AMERICAN PERFUMER*, and appreciate the fact that you are so fully informed as to the attitude of Dr. Wiley and the food officials of this country toward the food and drug laws which they are enforcing. The extract manufacturers of Indiana will, I am sure, join with you in the work you have engaged in. I know many of the men personally and believe that they feel themselves greatly benefited by the passage of the Pure Food Laws, nor do any of them object to its reasonable enforcement.

H. E. BARNARD,

State Food and Drug Commissioner.

OFFICE OF

DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER,

STATE OF MISSOURI.

COLUMBIA, Mo., March 9, 1908.

So much has been said and written of late by different food manufacturing interests, denouncing in the bitterest and ugliest of terms, not only the food standards of the Government and the several States, but questioning the integrity and motives of the Food Chemists and Commissioners as well, that I, for one, have become thoroughly disgusted with such tirades. Whenever a lawyer wishes to impress a jury and influence them to think as he does, he does not start in by calling them all knaves and fools. I have often been surprised that so many commercial chemists would use such undiplomatic language when trying to influence Food Commissioners and their assistants. This applies not alone to one phase of food control, but to many, or all. From experience I know that the Food Commissioners and Chemists are exceedingly anxious to know the whole truth, regarding the foods upon which they must rule, regardless of source. The exhibition of such feverish bias only deepens the conviction that such a ranter is not to be trusted.

R. M. WASHBURN,

Commissioner.

CHR. HANSEN'S LABORATORY.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., March 6, 1908.

Replying to your favor of 4th inst. beg to say that some time ago we resigned from the Association of Extract Manufacturers, as we do not agree with the opinions of the officers of same, in regard to the Pure Food Law. On our part, we are satisfied that the law is good and that the authorities intend to be fair in enforcing it, and we were in hopes that the Extract Manufacturers' Association would try and get certain mistakes in the rulings corrected and make the best possible of the law as it is. It seems, to us, however, that the way in which the law and the rulings of the Department have been assailed by Dr. Stearns and others, is not calculated to pro-

duce the best result, and we cannot endorse those statements.

CHR. HANSEN'S LABORATORY,
J. D. FREDERICKSON.

EXTRACT DEPARTMENT,

SEEMAN BROTHERS' LABORATORY.

NEW YORK, March 9, 1908.

I wish to express my appreciation of your efforts to put a quietus on the irresponsible and irrelevant abuse and vilification that has been heaped on the Federal and State food officials, at the hands of Dr. Theron C. Stearns, Treasurer of the American Extract Manufacturers' Association.

No one, I am sure, will deny Dr. Stearns his personal right of opinion or question his "activity" or ability in expressing it; and were the ebullitions, that have so constantly flowed from his pen, merely personal statements of opinion, I would scorn to give them serious consideration. But being sent out on the letter head of the Extract Manufacturers' Association, they assume an official aspect that, as you suggest, is rapidly bringing the Association into disrepute, and as Congressman Mann puts it, "making it ridiculous."












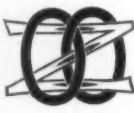
The doughty Doctor is not at all sparing in his use of the singular pronoun "I," but he does not hesitate to change his diction to the plural "We," in stating his personal views as those of the Association. It is high time, therefore, that the members of the Association who do not approve of these methods, brought the matter to an issue. If the Association is to continue as a vest-pocket organization for the exploitation of Dr. Stearns' policies, politics and patriotism as expressed in his brochure, "Food Officials attack on American Industry," and which he had "adopted" by the "Executive Board" of the Extract Association, there are many members who, to my knowledge, will promptly seek some other channel through which to devise ways and means aimed toward bettering trade conditions.

Our firm, like many others, joined the American Extract Manufacturers' Association, with an idea that the Association would make dignified protests against any department regulations that seemed in the judgment of its members, arbitrary or ill advised, and to effect by Association work, a better understanding of the regulations, so far as they applied to the Flavoring Extract business. We are firm believers in co-operative work, and hold that there is a large field for valuable effort along such lines, but we did not suppose that we were identifying ourselves with an organization that would attempt to sand-bag public officials, or that would devote its energies to soliciting contributions for the protection of members who were openly defying the law.

I hope, therefore, that you are correct in your assumption that the Association may be reformed from the inside, and that at the coming annual meeting, officers will be chosen and an Executive Board elected, that will see to it that before the Association goes on record, a representative expression of opinion of its members will be had on all matters affecting its welfare.

LOUIS B. PARSONS.

PATENTS, TRADE-MARK, ETC.

MAY BLOOM 914	GARLAND OF ROSES 9938	ROSE GIRL 18566	Silvana 24033		Leclair 26963
CURIO 9146	INDIA BOUQUET 9148	VIOLET GIRL 18565	KALODERMA 19668		
			Res-ola 29232	MANON LESCAUT 29584	
879968	29882	29883	Transpirine 31239	"WUNDER" 31357	FOCALENE 31520
		ST GEORGE 30661		AMOROSA 31605	
	BANNER 31833	Florimel 32200			O. T. T. 32349
31774	DISINFECTINE 31834	32200	USP 32217	32220	32236
ROYAL 31918		32158	USP 32218	THE CHASE 	MONARCH HAIR TONE 32426
	DR. KNOWLTON'S Massage Cream 32463	32465	32467	32697	BRADLEY'S 32718

NOTE TO READERS.

This Department is conducted under the general supervision of Samuel E. Darby, Esq., Patent and Trade-Mark Attorney, 220 Broadway, New York, formerly Chief Clerk and Examiner U. S. Patent Office. This report of patents, trade-marks, labels and designs is compiled from the official records of the Patent Office in Washington, D. C. We include everything relating to the four co-ordinate branches of the essential oil industry, viz.: PERFUMES, SOAP, FLAVORING EXTRACTS and TOILET PREPARATIONS.

The trade-marks illustrated are described under the heading "Trade-Marks Applied For," and are those for which registration has been *allowed*, but not yet *issued*. All protests for infringement, etc., should be made promptly to the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C.

All inquiries relating to patents, trade-marks, labels, copyrights, etc., will receive Mr. Darby's attention if addressed to

PATENT AND TRADE-MARK DEPT.,
Perfumer Pub. Co.,
100 William St.,
New York.

PATENTS GRANTED.

879,968.—SOAP-MOULDING MACHINE.—Friedrich Jürgens, Sangerhausen, Germany. Filed November 5, 1907. Serial No. 400,802.

CLAIM 5. In a soap-moulding machine, a vertical mold having an opening for expelling soap therefrom, an opening for supplying soap to said mold, means for cooling the latter, a plunger movable in the mold to loosen solidified soap therein, and an opening for supplying compressed air within said mold above said solidified soap to expel the latter from the mold, the plunger cutting off the supply of soap and the supply of compressed air when moved to soap loosening position.

880,641.—PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE OF ARTIFICIAL AROMATIC BALSAMS.—Ferdinand Evers, Dusseldorf, Germany, assignor to Chemische Fabrik Reisholz, Gesellschaft M. B. H., Reisholz, near Dusseldorf, Germany. Filed May 25, 1907. Serial No. 375,617.

The process of making an artificial aromatic balsam which consists in heating a mixture of tolu-balsam and storax in a closed vessel to a temperature above 200° C., but below the temperature at which empyreumatic products are formed, condensing the products volatilized by said heating and mixing them with the unvolatilized residues, and finally adding cinnamene to the product thus formed, substantially as specified.

TRADE MARKS REGISTERED.

67,692.—CERTAIN PREPARED TALCUM.—Dr. Max Lehmann & Co., Berlin, Germany. Filed September 11, 1907. Serial No. 29,873. Published December, 1907.

67,693.—ANTISEPTIC WASH.—John H. Leonard, New

York, N. Y. Filed October 31, 1907. Serial No. 30,897. Published December, 1907.

67,710.—FLAVORING EXTRACTS.—Domestic Science Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass. Filed August 23, 1907. Serial No. 29,553. Published December, 1907.

67,714.—FLAVORING EXTRACTS.—John Campbell Hagan, Richmond, Va. Filed November 14, 1906. Serial No. 23,347. Published December, 1907.

67,727.—OLIVE OIL.—Strohmeyer & Arpe Company, New York, N. Y. Filed October 2, 1907. Serial No. 30,332. Published December, 1907.

67,768.—FACIAL LOTIONS, HAIR-TONICS, NASAL WASHES AND GARGLES, AND LIQUID CREAMS FOR THE COMPLEXION. Ludwig Botho Schenck, New York, N. Y. Filed November 1, 1907. Serial No. 30,912. Published December, 1907.

67,896.—MEDICINAL AND TOILET COLOGNE.—Robinson Bros. & Co., Incorporated, Portland, Me., and Malden, Mass. Filed November 15, 1907. Serial No. 31,196. Published January, 1908.

67,897.—COSMETICS FOR THE HAIR.—Hans Schwarzkopf, Charlottenburg, Germany. Filed November 6, 1907. Serial No. 31,029. Published January, 1908.

67,899.—COLD-CREAM AND POMADES.—Vereinigte Chemische Werke Aktiengesellschaft, Charlottenburg, Germany. Filed November 29, 1905. Serial No. 15,061. Published January, 1908.

67,900.—MASSAGE-CREAM.—Acme Chemical Co., Detroit, Mich. Filed November 7, 1907. Serial No. 31,040. Published January, 1908.

67,906.—TOILET CREAM AND FRECKLE-ERADICATOR.—De Miracle Chemical Co., New York, N. Y. Filed November 7, 1907. Serial No. 31,069. Published January, 1908.

67,911.—COLD-CREAM.—Charles E. Keeler, Atlantic City, N. J. Filed October 29, 1907. Serial No. 30,865. Published January, 1908.

67,942.—FLAVORING ESSENCES AND FLAVORING EXTRACTS.—Stevenson & Howell, Limited, London, England. Filed July 23, 1907. Serial No. 28,996. Published January, 1908.

67,962.—SKIN CREAM, COLD CREAM, AND HAIR LOTIONS.—S. Armitage, London, England. Filed October 5, 1907. Serial No. 30,435. Published January, 1908.

67,968.—LIQUID HAIR-TONIC.—The J. Ey Company, San Jose, Cal. Filed September 13, 1907. Serial No. 29,935. Published January, 1908.

67,969.—PERFUMES.—Foote and Jenks, Jackson, Mich. Filed November 6, 1907. Serial No. 31,034. Published January, 1908.

67,979.—HAIR-RESTORATIVE.—George Greamba, Denver, Colo. Filed November 13, 1907. Serial No. 31,147. Published January, 1908.

67,980.—HAIR-TONIC.—Harry Lay, Kansas City, Mo. Filed April 20, 1906. Serial No. 3,023. Published January, 1908.

67,981.—CHEMICAL WASHING-POWDER FOR LAUNDRY PURPOSES.—Luin F. Mangis, Portland, Oreg. Filed September 5, 1907. Serial No. 29,768. Published January, 1908.

67,982.—NAIL-POLISHING PASTE.—Miller Brothers, New York, N. Y. Filed November 5, 1907. Serial No. 31,022. Published January, 1908.

67,985.—MEDICINAL AND TOILET COLOGNE.—Robinson Bros. & Company, Incorporated, Portland, Me., and Malden, Mass. Filed November 15, 1907. Serial No. 31,193. Published January, 1908.

67,991.—PREPARATIONS FOR IMPROVING AND FLUFFING THE HAIR.—A. B. Bellman & Co., Chicago, Ill. Filed October 2, 1907. Serial No. 30,362. Published January, 1908.

68,002.—CERTAIN OILS.—Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., New York, N. Y. Filed November 5, 1907. Serial No. 31,022. Published January, 1908.

68,007.—ABRASIVE SCOURING-SOAP.—The Cudahy Packing Co., Chicago, Ill., and South Omaha, Nebr. Filed November 21, 1907. Serial No. 31,291. Published January, 1908.

68,034.—SHAVING AND OTHER TOILET SOAPS.—The J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Conn. Filed October 24, 1907. Serial No. 30,757. Published January, 1908.

68,035.—MEDICINAL AND TOILET SOAP.—Robinson Bros.

& Co., Incorporated, Portland, Me., and Malden, Mass. Filed November 15, 1907. Serial No. 31,195. Published January, 1908.

68,036.—SOAPS.—Royal Solvent Co., New York, N. Y. Filed November 15, 1907. Serial No. 31,197. Published January, 1908.

68,043.—SOAP.—Chemische Werke Hansa Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung, Hemelingen, Germany. Filed August 17, 1907. Serial No. 29,434. Published January, 1908.

68,114.—SKIN-TONICS.—Bernhard Rochow, New York, N. Y. Filed November 27, 1907. Serial No. 31,400. Published January, 1908.

68,117.—CERTAIN TOILET PREPARATIONS.—United Drug Co., Boston, Mass. Filed October 24, 1907. Serial No. 30,771. Published January, 1908.

68,119.—CERTAIN TOILET PREPARATIONS.—George A. Schmidt Co., Chicago, Ill. Filed September 3, 1907. Serial No. 29,728. Published January, 1908.

68,126.—TOILET CREAM.—John Martin Tobin, New York, N. Y. Filed November 6, 1907. Serial No. 31,028. Published January, 1908.

68,127.—HAIR-REMOVER.—Sherman M. Turritt, Cincinnati, Ohio. Filed November 18, 1907. Serial No. 31,258. Published January, 1908.

68,189.—SOAPS.—Max Feigl, Prague, Austria-Hungary. Filed November 25, 1907. Serial No. 31,348. Published January, 1908.

68,194.—MEDICINAL AND TOILET SOAP.—Robinson Bros. & Company, Incorporated, Malden, Mass. Filed December 5, 1907. Serial No. 31,591. Published January, 1908.

68,213.—ABRASIVE SOAP.—The Cudahy Packing Co., Chicago, Ill., and South Omaha, Nebr. Filed November 30, 1907. Serial No. 31,485. Published January, 1908.

68,217.—CERTAIN PERFUMED ANTISEPTIC PREPARATION.—Louis Féret, Paris, France. Filed June 7, 1906. Serial No. 20,113. Published January, 1908.

68,240.—CERTAIN TOILET PREPARATIONS.—Hall & Ruckel, New York, N. Y. Filed November 25, 1907. Serial No. 31,352. Published January, 1908.

68,251.—REMEDY FOR FALLING HAIR.—Charles Scott Smith, Pueblo, Colo. Filed November 16, 1907. Serial No. 31,212. Published January, 1908.

68,258.—TOILET SOAP.—Solon Palmer, New York, N. Y. Filed August 24, 1907. Serial No. 29,557. Published January, 1908.

68,259.—SOAPS.—Smith Kline and French Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed February 26, 1907. Serial No. 25,616. Published January, 1908.

68,261.—SOFT SOAPS.—Chas. W. Young & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Filed December 2, 1907. Serial No. 31,498. Published January, 1908.

LABELS REGISTERED.

14,051.—Title: "Crown Foot Powder." (For Foot-Powder.)—The M. and H. Chemical Co., New York, N. Y. Filed January 16, 1908.

14,065.—Title: "Bassett's Egg Shampoo Cream." (For a Toilet Preparation for Shampooing the Hair.)—Bassett Supply Co., Rochester, N. Y. Filed January 25, 1908.

14,073.—Title: "Artgum, The Dry Cleaner and Massager." (For a Cleaning Composition.)—Adolph Sommer, Cambridge, Mass. Filed February 4, 1908.

14,074.—Title: "Artgum, The Dry Cleaner and Massager." (For a Cleaning Composition.)—Adolph Sommer, Cambridge. Filed February 4, 1908.

14,083.—Title: "Colgate's Dental Cream." (For Dental Cream.)—Colgate & Co., New York, N. Y. Filed February 6, 1908.

14,084.—Title: "Colgate & Co.'s Antiseptic Dental Cream." (For Antiseptic Dental Cream.)—Colgate & Co., New York, N. Y. Filed February 6, 1908.

14,085.—Title: "Lehealol Soap." (For Soap.)—The Lehealol Company, Melrose, Mass. Filed February 1, 1908.

14,086.—Title: "Murray's Diamond Cleanser The Housekeeper's Friend." (For Cleansing Compounds.)—Murray Mfg. Co., Detroit, Mich. Filed January 30, 1908.

14,094.—Title: "Another Original Colgate Package." (For Dental Cream.)—Colgate & Co., New York, N. Y. Filed February 6, 1908.

14,095.—Title: "Monarch Cream." (For a Preparation for Purifying, Cleansing, and Healing the Skin.)—The Monarch Cream Co., Ramsey, N. J. Filed February 15, 1908.

14,097.—Title: "Columbia Oil Soap." (For Soap.)—Columbia Refining Company, New York, N. Y. Filed February 18, 1908.

TRADE-MARKS APPLIED FOR.

9,146.—Eddy Palmer, New York, N. Y., assignor to Solon Palmer, a corporation of New York. Filed June 27, 1905.—Perfumes and perfumed toilet powders.

9,147.—Eddy Palmer, New York, N. Y. Filed June 27, 1905. Used ten years.—Perfumes and perfumed toilet powders.

9,148.—Eddy Palmer, New York, N. Y. Filed June 27, 1905. Used ten years.—Perfumed toilet soap.

9,938.—Eddy Palmer, New York, N. Y. Filed July 8, 1905.—Perfumes and perfumed toilet powders.

18,565.—Eddy Palmer, New York, N. Y. Filed April 6, 1906.—Perfumes and perfumed toilet powders.

18,566.—Eddy Palmer, New York, N. Y. Filed April 6, 1906.—Perfumes and perfumed toilet powders.

19,668.—F. Wolff & Sohn, Karlsruhe, Germany. Filed April 18, 1905.—Creams for the skin, face powder, and glycerin and honey jelly.

24,033.—Max Elb, G. M. B. H., Dresden, Germany. Filed Dec. 14, 1906.—Ethereal oils.

25,243.—Michigan Soap Works, Detroit, Mich. Filed Feb. 11, 1907.—Laundry soap.

25,963.—Helene Leclair, New York, N. Y. Filed April 27, 1907. Used ten years.—Perfumes, lotions, creams for application to the skin, and face-powder.

29,084.—P. Beiersdorf & Co., Hamburg, Germany. Filed July 29, 1907.—Tooth-cleansing pastes, remedies for preserving the teeth.

29,232.—Parker-Browne Co., Fort Worth, Tex. Filed Aug. 5, 1907.—Fruit flavors for non-alcoholic beverages.

29,882.—E. Wertheimer & Cie, Paris, France. Filed Sept. 12, 1907.—Perfumery, complexion-powders, and face-tints.

29,883.—E. Wertheimer & Cie, Paris, France. Filed Sept. 12, 1907.—Perfumery, toilet and complexion powders and tints.

29,884.—E. Wertheimer & Cie, Paris, France. Filed Sept. 12, 1907.—Perfumery and face-tints.

29,885.—E. Wertheimer & Cie, Paris, France. Filed Sept. 12, 1907.—Perfumery and face-tints.

29,886.—E. Wertheimer & Cie, Paris, France. Filed Sept. 12, 1907.—Toilet powder.

29,887.—E. Wertheimer & Cie, Paris, France. Filed Sept. 12, 1907.—Perfumery, toilet powders, and face-tints.

30,651.—Holbrooks Limited, Birmingham, England. Filed Oct. 18, 1907.—Salad-oils and fruit essences.

31,239.—William A. Hinckle, Peoria, Ill. Filed Nov. 18, 1907.—An aromatic liquid used locally for preventing and remedying excessive perspiration.

31,357.—Henry F. Foster, Toledo, Ohio. Filed Nov. 25, 1907.—A detergent washing compound in water form.

31,520.—Ernest Narjot, Los Angeles, Cal. Filed Dec. 3, 1907.—Face-cream, face-powder and scalp-tonic.

31,605.—William Cooper & Nephews, Berkhamsted, England. Filed Dec. 7, 1907.—A liquid preparation to be used as a toilet soap.

31,625.—Homer P. D. Kingsbury, Redlands, Cal. Filed Dec. 9, 1907.—Lemon and orange extracts intended for flavoring.

31,684.—Dickinson Distributing Company, Inc., Providence, R. I. Filed Dec. 12, 1907.—Antiseptic soap powder for toilet purposes.

31,774.—Frank Gaius Burke, New York, N. Y. Filed Dec. 17, 1907.—Toilet and laundry soaps and washing-powders.

31,833.—Joseph Biechele, Canton, Ohio. Filed Dec. 18, 1907.—Soap.

31,834.—Joseph Biechele, Canton, Ohio. Filed Dec. 18, 1907.—Medicated soap.

31,918.—Jeffreys Manufacturing Company, Cheswick, Pa. Filed Dec. 26, 1907.—Shampoo-cream, massage-cream, cream lotion and cold-cream.

32,200.—Frank Chester Fowler, New London, Conn. Filed Jan. 13, 1908.—Skin-lotion and toilet cream.

32,158.—Red Cross Powder Company, New York, N. Y. Filed Jan. 10, 1908.—(The cross being printed in gold.)—An antiseptic toilet powder, tooth-powder, animal-healing powder, glove-powder and foot-powder.

32,215, 32,216, 32,217, 32,218.—E. A. Bromund, New York, N. Y. Filed Jan. 14, 1908.—Beeswax.

32,220.—Colgate & Co., New York, N. Y. Filed Jan. 14, 1908.—Soap and soap powders.

32,230.—Puritol Chemical Co., Kansas City, Mo. Filed Jan. 15, 1908.—Toilet preparations—namely: tooth-paste, liquid antiseptic, face-cream, tooth-powder, face-powder and talcum powder.

32,349.—Anna Clyde Aydelott, McKenzie, Tenn. Filed Jan. 21, 1908.—Toilet cream, pastil rouge, skin food, toilet water, a hair-curling preparation, and perfume.

32,425.—Monarch Drug Company, Chicago, Ill. Filed Jan. 25, 1908.—Pharmaceutical preparations for use upon and treatment of the hair and as a hair- tonic and dandruff-remover.

32,430.—The Ozo Company, Tiffin, Ohio. Filed Jan. 25, 1908.—Hair- tonic, toilet water and toilet cream.

32,463.—The Knowlton Danderine Co., Chicago, Ill. Filed Jan. 27, 1908. Used ten years.—A plastic preparation for use in massage treatment of the skin.

32,465.—Dr. J. J. Krom Co., Atlanta, Ga. Filed Jan. 27, 1908. Used ten years.—A remedy for diseases of the scalp.

32,469.—E. M. Chase Company, Nebraska City, Nebr. Filed Jan. 28, 1908.—Flavoring extracts for foods.

32,697.—Swift & Company, Chicago, Ill. Filed Feb. 10, 1908.—Soap.

32,718.—D. R. Bradley & Son, Pleasantville and New York, N. Y. Filed Feb. 12, 1908. Used ten years.—Soap.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Brown Soap Company, Columbus, O., which recently took over the soap plant of the Campbell-Hopkins Company, thus merging two of the big soap factories of the city, these directors were elected: R. C. Kyle, W. S. S. Rodgers, L. F. Sater, H. E. Yeazell, E. L. Wood, H. H. Moon, H. C. G. Weiffenbach, J. M. Campbell, C. C. Pavey, R. A. Rood, W. M. Mumm, J. O. Dye, H. E. Romer and John Heiser.

At a meeting of the board of directors organization was effected by the election of R. C. Kyle as president; William M. Mumm, vice-president; H. C. G. Weiffenbach, secretary; H. E. Yeazell, treasurer and general manager; E. L. Wood, W. M. Mumm and W. S. S. Rodgers, executive committee. The company recently increased its capital stock to \$260,000 and now ranks with the leading toilet soap companies of the country and is the only plant of its kind in Columbus.

The factory has a capacity of about \$800,000 worth of toilet soaps annually and its trade territory is wide and increasing. The consolidation of the two companies was a good stroke of business policy as over \$20,000 will be saved annually in manufacturing and selling expenses by the merging of the two manufacturing plants.

IN THE TRADE

The Sterling Soap and Cold Cream Company has leased the store at No. 235 West Twelfth Street, New York City.

Mr. George Merrill, of the A. B. Wrisley Co., Chicago, was in New York lately, where he was welcomed by many friends in the trade.

The Eagle Soap Company, Reading, Pa., has begun the erection of a commodious factory, 24 by 50 feet, on the lots of Sixth and Cherry Streets.

Mr. Edwin H. Burr has been elected vice-president of the Drug Club and chairman of the Drug Trade section of the Board of Trade and Transportation.

It is stated that in connection with the stone quarries near Lake Charles, La., the company doing work there will engage in the manufacture of soap, on a large scale.

Beach's soap factory at Dubuque, Iowa, was broken into not long since, and a large quantity of premiums were stolen. The burglars preferred spoons and knives to soap.

Mr. J. E. Davis, of Michigan Drug Company, has just been elected Vice-President of the New Wholesalers' Association of Detroit, which this organization is striving to make a great jobbing centre.

One of the buildings of the Heffron-Tanner Co., Syracuse, N. Y., was the scene of quite a bad fire lately, but damage was covered by insurance, and fortunately there has been no interruption in the business.

Mr. John Blocki, the well-known Perfumer of Chicago, accompanied by Mrs. Blocki, sailed for Naples March 14th, on S. S. Koenigin Luise, to be gone for some months. Numerous friends wish him a pleasant vacation.

A. P. Babcock, whose factory was destroyed lately by a most disastrous fire in Eighteenth Street, has quickly found quarters at 116-118 West Fourteenth Street, where manufacturing is going on in energetic fashion.

The Palami Company has purchased a disused factory building, the old Spring Lake Mill property near Washington village in Rhode Island, where toilet articles, fancy soaps, etc., will be manufactured on a large scale.

John L. Moore, of No. 143 West Sixteenth Street, New York, was locked up in the Ludlow Street Jail as the result of a suit brought against him in the Supreme Court by Alfred P. Perkins, of No. 828 St. Nicholas Avenue, to recover \$2,100, which he says he paid to the defendant for a half interest in an establishment and patent to manufacture paper soap. Moore was locked up on an order of arrest signed by Supreme Court Judge Davis. He is held in \$2,500 bail.

The February List of W. J. Bush & Co., contains many items of interest to our readers. Those who have not received it should write for it.

The little booklet, "Practical Notes on Perfumes and Aromatics," just issued by Schimmel & Co. (Fritzsche Bros.), will be read with interest by every intelligent Perfumer in search for ideas.

The tasteful announcement of the Buedingen Box & Label Co., calls the attention of the trade to the change in the name, but a continuance of the clever controlling hand of Mr. Carl Buedingen.

The Anchor Mfg. Company, of 539 Magazine Street, New Orleans, La., will manufacture pure and artificial extracts and soda water flavors; also importing Essential Oils and Vanilla Beans. Business is in operation.

The largest clock ever constructed in this country has just been finished by the Seth Thomas Clock Company, for Colgate & Co. It will be placed on the tower of the new factory of that company, whence it will keep time for miles around.

The latest list of Chemical Works, Ltd. (Donald Wilson, Am. Manager), is of special interest on account of the "Truflor Oils Asolute," which are claimed to be distillates of the odoriferous principles of the flowers in the purest possible state. There are other items of value in this new list.

Twenty-five guests, all of whom have been associated with the New York offices of Parke, Davis & Co. for many years, enjoyed to the utmost the banquet tendered to them in the Hotel Astor on Saturday evening, February 15, by William B. Kaufman, head of the crude drug and importing department of that house, to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of his connection with the company. At the conclusion of the banquet, Mr. Kaufman was presented by his guests and associates in business with a handsome sterling silver loving cup and a silver "black jack" mug, lined with gold and covered with leather. Numerous bouquets and floral offerings also were bestowed upon him by friends.

BALDNESS AND ITS CAUSE.

Dr. Delos L. Parker (*Monat. f. Prak. Derm.* through *Natl. Drug.*) has discovered a crystalline body in the blood which he calls trichotoxin, to the presence of which he ascribes the peculiar property of promoting baldness. His researches show this body to be formed in greatest amount in the lungs, and it can be detected in the exhaled air. Since females breathe more fully than males, and as baldness is more common to males, his theory is apparently supported by the evidence adduced. The doctor concludes that breathing exercises should be practiced by all who are troubled with loss of hair. Of local applications, he considers that turpentine is superior to all the usual remedies for baldness.

MARCH MARKET REPORT AND PRICE CURRENT.

THE ESSENTIAL OILS QUOTED BELOW ARE THOSE OF HIGH QUALITY AND UNDISPUTED PURITY ONLY.

ESSENTIAL OILS.

The long-expected movement has not yet come, although within the last week or two a general improvement in demand is evident. There has been quite a flurry in Oil Spearmint, but this is sporadic only. Oil Citronella is slightly easier, but the rest of the market is featureless. Reports as to Cloves will affect that Oil. The season's crop is very heavy, the trees having recovered fully from the drought of three years ago. The large crop of 1905 will probably be exceeded, which means something like 200,000 bales. Prices have fallen considerably, although stocks are very low. It is reported that strong hands control, so no very low prices are to be expected, especially as the consumption has increased enormously within the last three years. As to the Messina Oils we refer especially to our Foreign Correspondence, having only to add that Oil Lemon will probably stiffen as more come into the market for spring supplies, and that Oil Bergamot can not well remain high, the crop being so large.

BEANS.

If any one knows where he stands on Beans he has not announced himself. Prices waver, advancing slightly and then dropping back. Manufacturers still buy from hand to mouth, waiting for the break, which is not likely. When

wealthy concerns control the market, and are able to hold on they are not likely to make any sacrifices for the general benefit. The Mexican crop is certainly short, but no one knows how much.

SOAP MATERIALS.

There is an improvement in the sentiment which makes itself felt in the prices. Manufacturing has not stopped, and, stocks running low, some purchases are being made. The effect is some activity and corresponding advances, although still limited in degree. The tale is told by the figures.

Quotations are:

Tallow, city, .05½ (hhds.); country, .05¼.
Grease brown, .04¼; yellow, .04½.
Cotton Seed Oil, crude, tanks, .37½; summer, yellow, prime, .39¼.
Cocoanut Oil, Cochin, .07¼-.08; Ceylon, .06½-.07.
Olive Oil, green, nominal; yellow, .75-.80.
Olive Oil Foots, prime, .06-.06½.
Palm Oil, Lagos, .06; red prime, .05½.
Chemicals, borax, .06; caustic soda, 80 p. c. basis of 60%, \$1.90.
Rosin, 1st run, .27; 2d run, .29; 3d run, .31; 4th run, .33.

Almond, Bitter.....per lb.....	\$3.50	Ginger.....	\$5.00	Spearmint.....	\$6.25
" " F. F. P. A.....	4.50	Gingergrass.....	1.35	Spruce.....	.60
" Artificial.....	.75	Hemlock.....	.60	Tansy.....	4.75
" Sweet, True.....	47-57	Juniper Berries, twice rect....	1.30-1.50	Thyme, red, French.....	1.10
" Peach-kernel.....	39-41	Kananga, Java.....	4.00	" white, French.....	1.25
Amber, Crude.....	.14	Lavender, English.....	7.00	Vetivert, Bourbon.....	8.50
" Rectified.....	.20	" Cultivated.....	3.50	" Indian.....	42.00
Anise.....	1.20	" Fleurs, 28-30%.....	3.00	Wintergreen, artificial.....	.40
Aspic (Spike).....	1.20	Lemon.....	1.35	Wormwood.....	4.50
Bay, Porto Rico.....	3.50	Lemongrass.....	1.15	Ylang Ylang.....	50.00-65.00
Bay.....	2.50	Limes, expressed.....	2.00		
Bergamot, 37-38%.....	4.00	" distilled.....	.85		
Bergamot, 35%.....	3.50	Linaloe.....	2.50	BEANS.	
Birch (Sweet).....	2.50	Mace, distilled.....	.90	Tonka Beans, Angostura.....	.85
Bois de Rose, Femelle.....	4.50	Mustard, natural.....	4.50	Surinam.....	.40
Cade.....	.20	" artificial.....	2.00	Para.....	.25
Cajeput.....	.55	Myrbane, rect.....	.12	Vanilla Beans, Mexican.....	\$4.00-6.50
Camphor.....	.17	Neroli, petale.....	80.00-100.00	" " Cut.....	3.00-3.75
Caraway Seed.....	1.35	" artificial.....	17.00	" " Bourbon.....	2.50-3.50
Cardamom.....	20.00	Nutmeg.....	.90	" " Tahiti.....	1.00-1.25
Carvol.....	2.45	Orange, bitter.....	2.60		
Cassia, 75-80%.....	1.45	Orange, sweet.....	2.60	SUNDRIES.	
Cedar, Leaf.....	.75	Origanum.....	.40	Ambergris, black.....(oz.)	\$20.00
" Wood.....	.32	Orris Root, concrete.....(oz.)	3.50-4.50	" gray.....	35.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon.....	8.00	Patchouly.....	4.50-5.50	Civet, horns.....	1.75-1.85
Citronella.....	.29	Pennyroyal.....	3.50	Cologne Spirit.....	2.70
Cloves.....	.80	Peppermint, W. C.....	1.75-1.80	Cumarin.....	3.40-3.50
Copaiba.....	1.35	Petit Grain, American.....	5.00	Heliotropine.....	1.75-2.00
Coriander.....	14.00	" French.....	5.50	Musk, Cab., pods.....(oz.)	8.00
Croton.....	.80	Pimento.....	2.25	" " grain.....	15.00
Cubebs.....	1.80	Rose.....(oz.)	5.75-6.50	" Tonquin, pods.....	18.00
Eucalyptus, Australian, 70%..	.65	Rosemary, French.....	1.10	" " grain.....	22.00
Fennel, Sweet.....	1.15	" Trieste.....	.50	" Artificial, per lb.....	2.00
" Bitter.....	.75	Sandalwood, East India.....	3.25	Orris Root, Florentine, whole..	.13
Geranium, African.....	4.00-4.25	Sassafras, artificial.....	.45	Orris Root, powdered and	
" Bourbon.....	3.50	" natural.....	.80	granulated.....	.16
" French.....	11.00	Safrol.....	.55	Talc, Italian.....	.01½-.01¾
" Turkish.....	2.75	Savin.....	1.40-7.50	Terpineol.....	.40-.50
				Vanillin.....	.33-.35

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